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President-Elect Moves Swiftly Transition to White House

By Richard Smith
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—President-elect Jimmy Carter, who is expected to take office on Jan. 20, is moving swiftly to begin the transition to the White House.

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In a separate interview with The New York Times, Mr. Carter said he intended to be "an activist" president in many fields in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy or Harry Truman.

But he also insisted that in deliberate contrast to the style of former President Richard Nixon, he would appoint "strong individuals" as cabinet secretaries and would expect them to take full charge of the major departments of government rather than having the White House seek to manage the department heads through a powerful presidential chief of staff.

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Both Mr. Jordan and other aides like Jack Watson, the 37-year-old Atlanta attorney who has headed the Carter transition task force for four months, have emphasized Mr. Carter's determination to bring fresh faces into the new administration. But Carter aides also acknowledge now—contrary to previous assertions—that the working lists of potential candidates for high posts also include former senior officials from previous Democratic administrations.

To illustrate the range of individuals under consideration, Carter aides have mentioned such potential newcomers to the federal establishment as Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers union; Griffin Bell, who recently retired after 15 years as a judge on the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and who is now an Atlanta law partner of Charles Kilbo, one of Mr. Carter's closest advisers; Lawrence Klein, an economist at the University of Pennsylvania, or former New York Mayor John Lindsay.

Also mentioned are people with experience in the administration of President Lyndon Johnson, including Cyrus Vance, former



GENEVA CONFERENCE—Rhodesian nationalist leader Robert Mugabe talking to press after rejecting the British proposal for African majority rule in 16 months.

Kept Secret Before Election

U.S., Russia Sign Two Accords On Implementing Arms Pacts

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union have signed two modest arms control agreements in Geneva in recent weeks. They were not announced because the Ford administration wanted to avoid a possible controversy on the eve of the election.

The two accords, according to officials, deal with ways of implementing two earlier agreements. An outline was given to The New York Times by State Department officials upon inquiry, but details will be kept secret in accordance with an arrangement with Moscow although congressional committees will be briefed confidentially.

According to the officials, one agreement specifies how both sides should go about modernizing or replacing the one anti-ballistic missile system allowed under previous accords. The second agreement, signed on Sept. 30, provides a code to be used for rapid communication over the hot line between Moscow and Washington in case of an accident that may increase the risk of a nuclear war.

Under an agreement signed in 1971, each side is supposed to inform the other promptly of any accidents, such as a misfired missile or a suspicious nuclear explosion, that might lead the other to order its forces into action. The latest accord provides a way of using as few words as possible to communicate the facts about such an accident.

The two agreements were signed by Sydney Graybeal and Georgi Ustinov, co-chairmen of the Standing Consultative Commission, which meets regularly about practical problems of interpreting and carrying out accords.

The commission met in Geneva from Sept. 27 to last Friday, in its ninth session since its formation in 1972.

U.S. officials said a brief news release was issued by the United States in Geneva on Saturday but no effort was made to alert newsmen. No news release or announcement was issued in Washington.

The accords were learned of Tuesday night through a translation of a Tass dispatch from Geneva.

When asked about the failure to announce the accords, State Department officials said there had been concern that some party members with connections to the leadership, "It is not yet an acute problem," he said, "but if it goes on, there is an unresolved conflict within the party about how to deal with it."

Unrest in Poland led to anti-government demonstrations last summer after the government tried to raise consumer prices. That kind of rebellion seems unlikely in East Germany, where the standard of living is the highest in Eastern Europe and the government has pledged to raise salaries and keep consumer prices steady for the next four years.

Western diplomats and informed East Germans trace the new stirrings to the Helsinki accord on European Security, signed in July of last year. The signing was attended by President Ford, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and 33 other representatives of the countries of Europe and North America.

"The ferment started about a year ago," a party member said, "after the Helsinki documents were published."

The accord included what, in the West, seemed like empty pledges on human rights and freedoms, including promises to make it easier to reunite families divided by the ideological borders.

But East Germans with relations to the West have been granted political asylum in Denmark two years ago, but soon after was found guilty of a number of minor crimes involving theft, fraud and traffic offenses, police said.

Last month, he was sentenced

East German

Goes West in U.S. Uniform

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—An East German citizen has escaped to West Berlin through the international "Checkpoint Charlie" crossing point disguised in a U.S. military uniform, Western Allied sources here said.

A U.S. military mission spokesman in West Berlin refused to confirm or deny the report, saying that it was U.S. policy not to comment on escapes from East Germany.

A West Berlin newspaper said that the escape took place Oct. 23. East-German guards do not check Western military personnel in uniform passing between the Western and Eastern sectors of the divided city.

Opposition to Curbs by State Grows Among East Germans

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A new and defiant spirit of independence is beginning to spread among the 17 million persons of East Germany, and the Communist rulers say they do not know what to do about it.

From a score of talks with party members, students and ordinary citizens in East Berlin and Dresden, it seems clear that many East Germans are no longer willing to accept with passive the restrictive decrees that have shaped their lives and sealed them off from the West for 30 years since the end of World War II.

Tens of thousands, perhaps more than 100,000, have applied for permission to move to West Germany, mostly in the last 15 months. Scores of others, in petitions to the United Nations, have accused the government of neglecting elementary human rights. And East German writers are daring to dissent in books and magazine articles published in West Germany—and are getting away with it.

East-West détente and the weakening of Soviet control over the other Communist parties in Eastern and Western Europe appear to have started the chain of events.

"There is no question that détente has brought this phenomenon about," said an East German

Britain Proposes Rhodesian Date, But Blacks Balk

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Britain proposed today that Rhodesia become legally independent on March 1, 1978, but black nationalists demanded an earlier date.

The proposal was made by Ivor Richard, Britain's ambassador to the UN and chairman of the conference here on Rhodesia's constitutional future. The suggestion—an attempt to produce some momentum at the week-old conference—brought a bluntly negative response from four nationalist leaders, who demand that within one year Rhodesia be granted official independence from Britain.

"It's got to be 12 months or we go," said Robert Mugabe, the leader of guerrillas based outside Rhodesia. He spoke to newsmen tonight outside the Palais des Nations, the site of the conference and the Geneva headquarters of the United Nations.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the American-educated leader of a faction of Rhodesia's African National Council, called Mr. Richard's proposal "terrible" as he left the conference hall and entered his limousine.

Another nationalist leader, Joshua Nkomo, who has an alliance with Mr. Mugabe, laughed derisively when asked what he thought of March 1, 1978, as an independence date.

And the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, a longtime powerful nationalist figure with few allies now, said: "We don't like it, it is too far away."

"One can perhaps be a little more optimistic than a few days ago," Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl told newsmen.

The date of independence for Rhodesia under black majority rule remains only a starting point—and the least controversial issue—in the negotiations that appear to be floundering. The central issue, which has not yet been discussed, is the structure of an interim racial government during the transition to independence and black rule.

The nationalists insist on black African control of the interim government, whose main tasks would be to shape a new constitution and hold elections. The white Rhodesians, under Prime Minister Ian Smith, who left Geneva late yesterday for Salisbury, demand dominance of the handover process.

At this point, the issue of the date of independence is more symbolic than significant. If a date were fixed, however, it would give the conference a momentum that has been lacking in the week of formal negotiations and in the preceding week's preliminary talks.

If the delegates fail to agree on a date for independence, the prospects are gloomy for substantive success at the meeting. The Geneva conference was arranged by the British after Mr. Smith accepted a plan, drawn up by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, calling for the creation of a binational temporary government and a transition to majority rule within two years.

Mr. Richard told newsmen this evening: "It was agreed that the date for independence should depend on an assessment of the time it took to complete the necessary steps."

7 in Russia Are Given
Death for War Crimes
MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A Soviet military court in Ore, 200 miles south of Moscow, has sentenced seven men to death for war crimes committed more than 30 years ago, the Soviet press said today.

The seven were found guilty of the murder of 1,100 people during the Nazi occupation.

Arrival Delayed
Meanwhile, snags over how the 30,000-man peace-keeping force will be composed and deployed delayed its arrival until at least tomorrow, according to Arab League special envoy Hassan Sabry al-Kholi.

President Elias Sarkis, who will have overall command of the peace force, announced the appointment of nonaligned Lebanese Moslem Col. Ahmed al-Hajj as military commander for the troops. Mr. Sarkis is a Maronite Christian.

"It's been agreed that no more than 6,000 men from Arab countries other than Syria can be raised for the 30,000-man Arab peace-keeping force," said a spokesman for the 2,300 peace-keeping troops already in Lebanon. "So the remainder is expected to be provided by Syria."

The spokesman added, "One of the factors that delayed the deployment of the troops has been leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt's rejection of Syrian forces entering his Chouf constituency (south of Beirut)."

iled Blueprint Studied

ter and Mondale Confer Forming Administration

By David S. Broder

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Alaska to Shift Capital Close To Anchorage

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Nov. 4 (AP).—Voters in Alaska have decided to move their state capital from Juneau to an area forested with birch and spruce, within easy driving distance of Anchorage.

The voters gave Willow South more votes Tuesday than Larsen Lake and Mount Tenino, the other two proposed sites, combined. The capital must be moved by 1980, according to the terms of the initiative.

Foreign Policy: No Major Shift Likely

By Don Oberdorfer

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Laborite Majority Facing a Threat In 3 By-Elections

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Britain's Labor Party, which has won a landslide victory in the general election, is facing a threat to its majority in three by-elections.

The voting was in Newcastle, Walsall and Workington, three industrial cities assured for decades of being "safe" Labor party territory.

But last-minute opinion polls indicated that regular Labor voters, angered by inflation and high unemployment, might stay away in sufficient numbers to hand over at least two—Walsall and Workington—to the Conservative opposition.

Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government currently has an overall majority of just two in Parliament—315 seats against the combined opposition's 315.

Loss of two by-elections would make it a tie and all three would put the government theoretically in a minority.

Polish Youth Hijacks Jet With Weapons Made of Bread

From Wire Dispatches

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—A young Pole, denying deportation from Denmark to his homeland, today wielded a dummy hand grenade and a pistol made of bread and colored with shoe polish to hijack a passenger plane, forcing the pilot to land in Vienna, police said.

Police identified the man as Andrzej Jaroslaw Karasinski, 20, who has a criminal record in Denmark. He was being extradited after serving his last prison term.

Police detachments ringed the Soviet-built Tu-134 jet plane of the Polish airline LOT, as it landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport this afternoon. But the hijacker surrendered immediately after landing and was taken into custody.

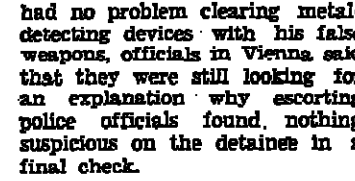
The plane was on a scheduled flight from Copenhagen to Warsaw when Karasinski threatened the pilot with the artificial



The Polish hijacker, from his identity photo.

weapons he had apparently made in prison.

While it was obvious that he



The dummy hand grenade made of bread.

had no problem clearing metal-detecting devices with his false weapons, officials in Vienna said that they were still looking for an explanation why escorting police officials found nothing suspicious on the detainee in a final check.

Karasinski was held for questioning, while crew and passengers were asked by authorities to furnish information about what happened on board.

Police refused to say whether and when the young Pole would be extradited.

In Copenhagen, police said that Karasinski had been put aboard the plane by police officers.



The dummy hand grenade made of bread.

to four months' jail for theft, but the Interior Ministry decided to deport him.

Andorrans, Too Crowded, Rule Out Immigrants

ANDORRA LA VELLA, Andorra, Nov. 4 (AP).—With the population rising past 26,500 and the police force up to 37, the conservative farmers of Andorra's six valleys have had enough. They have banned immigration.

The ban will not stem the French and Spanish bargain-hunters, who on weekends turn Andorra's 60 miles of roads into one of Europe's cheapest shopping areas for low-duty cameras, liquor, cheese and tape recorders.

Nor will it deter thousands of skiers who fill the chalets, rushing high in Pyrenees passes once inhabited only by mountain goats.

But the ban announced a few weeks ago has caused tremors among resident foreigners, who fear further moves to dent Andorra's status as a refuge from taxes, extradition and currency controls.

Foreigners outnumber the 8,000 native Andorrans by more than 2 to 1. About 15,500 are Spanish and 2,000 are French. Immigration has pushed up the population from 8,000 only 15 years ago, and Andorrans see the foreigners as a threat to the well-being of this 190-square-mile principality.

"Most of them have a past. They are running from someone—either their wives or the fraud squad," a book salesman

said. "The people you rub shoulders with in this country—well, I can't say more."

His comments may be unfair to many foreigners, including the moderately well-to-do, who find that their retirement incomes stretch farther in Andorra.

No Taxes

There are no income taxes, hardly any property taxes and mail within the country is free. Ninety per cent of Andorra's budget of \$6.5 million this year was financed by taxes on gasoline and consumer goods—paid mostly by a million tourists.

"I was tired of living on a Mediterranean island—you had to take a bloody boat every time you went anywhere," an Englishwoman said. "Now I've been here eight years. I'm bit tired of Andorra but my husband likes the climate."

"I got arthritis in Perpignan and gout in Andorra," said an elderly resident who spends part of the year in France. "But what can I do? This place has the cheapest whiskey in the world—two or three dollars a bottle."

According to tradition, Charlemagne gratefully gave self-rule to Andorrans who had helped him fight the Moors. A complex series of medieval land transfers and marriages placed the territory under joint French-Spanish protection, and Andorrans have preserved their

independence for 700 years by balancing French and Spanish power.

Medieval Tributes

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Spanish Catholic bishop of Urgel currently share rights to medieval tributes of chickens and sheep, while their representatives jointly rule Andorra along with a 24-member council elected by Andorrans.

There is some talk of revising the tangle of law and custom that binds lines of authority and leads to friction between Andorrans and their bigger neighbors. But Andorrans are slow to change—women got the vote only six years ago.

For centuries, Andorra was known mostly to stamp collectors and smugglers. Native still boast that they can ship a case of duty-free jewelry across the border on mountain trails anytime they want to, but authorities say smuggling has lessened with prosperity.

The tourist trade is so good that a tavern owner along the main street in Andorra La Vella, the capital with a population of 9,000, can pay \$4,800 a month in rent and still make a profit.

"Our worry is that foreigners will destroy our way of life. But Andorra is still a cozy place and probably always will be," a grocery owner said.

Portuguese Fear Dictatorship May Be Solution to Problem.

By Marvyn Howe
LISBON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The revolutionary fervor that shook Portugal two and a half years ago is gone. Gone are the red carnations, the chants and marches and the general mood of liberated irresponsibility that accompanied the toppling of the rightist dictatorship.

Now the mood of the country appears to be one of frustration and complaint, and more conversations with leftists, rightists or those in between seem to end with the view that the only solution may be another dictatorship.

Portugal's military leaders have kept their promise to turn power over to civilians, but they remain very present in the background. Prominent among them is the tough, conservative commander of the Northern Military Region, Brig. Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, who is increasingly seen as a kind of parallel power.

With government and opposition leaders, key military officers and foreign diplomats visiting the hospital in Oporto where he is recovering from a serious helicopter accident, most of Portugal's leading newspapers have devoted long analyses to what they call his "phenomenon." Some allege that he is plotting a kind of rightist take-over,

others picture him as a leader in reserve should the present constitutional minority government of Premier Mario Soares fall.

Six Governments

Since the Portuguese revolution of April 25, 1974, there have been six provisional governments, three unsuccessful coup attempts, widespread strikes and street demonstrations. Portugal now has its first democratically elected president, a constitutional government, a freely elected parliament and a new constitution and municipal elections are set for Dec. 12.

The new President, 41-year-old

Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and the 51-year-old Premier, whose Socialist party won a plurality in the parliamentary elections, have pledged to restore confidence in the country and revive the paralyzed economy.

But they are faced with serious constraints: A powerful, demanding labor movement dominated by the Communists and far-leftists, an increasingly assertive right represented by the Portuguese Farmers' Confederation, a watchful military that still holds some political ambitions, and a minority government with strong parliamentary opposition on the left and right.

Many of the men of the revolution have disappeared from view. But they apparently have merely been relegated to the wings and many have hopes of comeback.

Among them are former President Antonio de Spínola, one of his former aides, Maj. José Sanches Osorio, another former president, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes and his volatile former premier, Gen. Vasco Gonçalves. There are also some pro-Communist officers implicated in the abortive leftist risings of last Nov. 25. The most prominent figure linked to the Nov. 25 revolt was Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who was arrested of his post as chief of the military security, reduced to the rank of major, arrested and held prisoner for a month and a half to

Clean State

When Mr. Soares took office as Premier last July, he suggested that the state be wiped clean—that "a sponge be passed over" the various leftist and rightist post-revolutionary coup attempts and that is what seems to be happening. Prisoners have been released "pending trial" and the trials never come.

Of the 3,000 members of the former dictatorship's political police who were arrested after the revolution, only 10 remain in prison. The others have been freed awaiting trial.

Mr. Soares emphasizes when ever he speaks that Portugal's principal problems are economic and other considerations are secondary. The Socialist leader (he said) the "capitalist state in Portugal" was destroyed by Gen. Vasco Gonçalves and his Communist and extreme-left partisans.

"The Socialism they set up," he went on, "was a failure and it is what we have to revert to private enterprise. We want Socialism, but a Western European type of Socialism."

Two and a half years of social unrest coupled with political uncertainty have resulted in a halt in investments, the drying up of the country's main source of foreign exchange—remittances from emigrants—and tourism—and soaring prices.

The government's actions to halt the slide in the economy, moderate as they have been, have stirred angry protests from left and right and disappointing criticism from the general public in the center.

Restoring Capitalism

The Communist and extreme-leftist parties have accused the government of "restoring capitalism at the expense of the workers," while the militant rightist Portuguese Farmers' Confederation has demanded an end to land expropriations and the suspension of the agrarian reform law.

In the Assembly of the Republic, the conservative Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, formerly known as the Popular Democrats, have attacked the agrarian reform program and accused the Socialist government of timidity and incapacity in tackling the grave economic problems.

Fighting in the South

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 (AP).—Fighting was continuing today in southern Angola, with joint Cuban-MPLA forces attacking pro-Western UNITA faction guerrillas, refugees arriving in South-West Africa reported.

Smith-West African insurgents, who have bases in Angola, were reported aiding the Cuban-MPLA troops. Cuba has an estimated 12,000 troops in Angola.

But he said that he had no jurisdiction over the cases of three strike leaders arrested last week when the dispute began. Workers had originally said they would not go back until their leaders were freed.

The three, together with four men released earlier this week on bail, face up to six years in prison on charges of sedition for inciting the stoppage.

Clashes, Traffic Chaos

The strike provoked clashes between workers and riot police and stranded thousands of commuters. Many other commuters caused traffic chaos by using their cars to get to work.

Opposition sources today reported a tacit agreement with the government to refrain from doing anything that would provoke the extreme right into blocking political reform proposals in the Cortes (Parliament).

The proposals, to set up a two-house parliament by universal suffrage next year, will be debated in the Cortes this month.

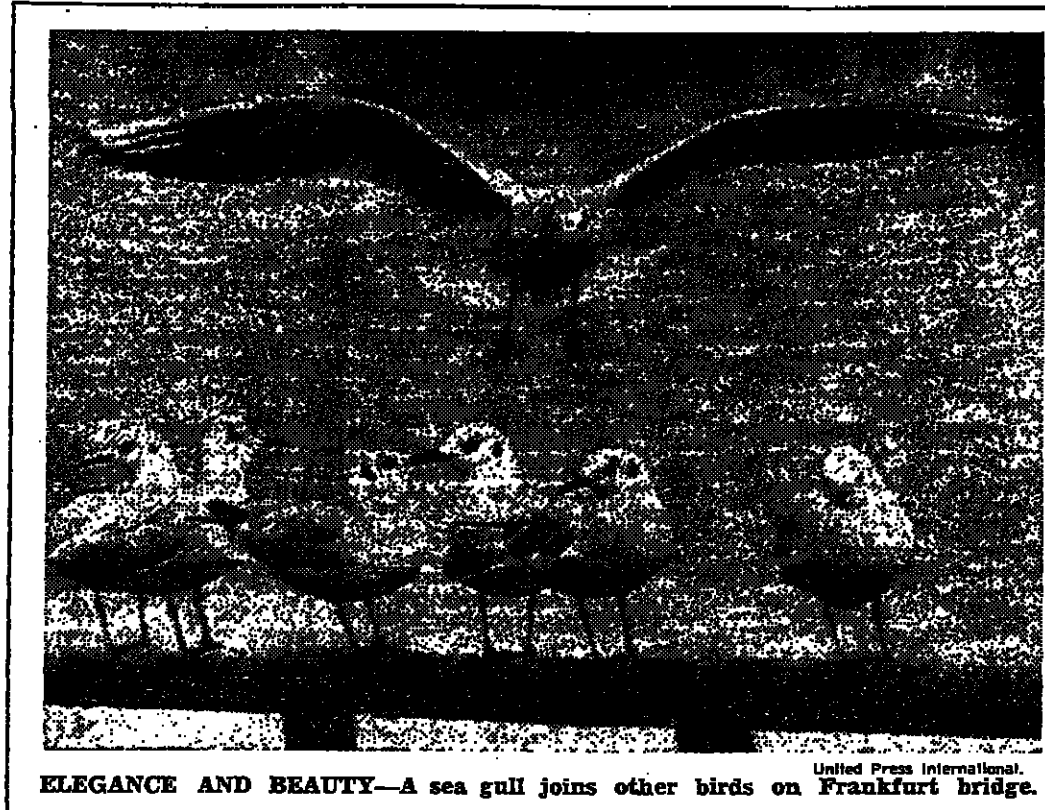
The sources said the government had convinced opposition politicians that it was in their own interest not to create difficulties for the passage of the reforms.

"There is no formal agreement but we feel it is common sense not to rock the boat at this stage," one opposition politician said.

Trip Is Canceled

As a result of the political crisis resulting from Mr. Lopes Cardoso's resignation, Premier Soares canceled a trip today to the Netherlands, where he was to have attended a meeting of the Socialist International.

Sources close to the government said tonight that Minister of Commerce and Tourism Antonio Barreto, 34, would probably be



ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY—A sea gull joins other birds on Frankfurt bridge.

Russia and Angola Sign Two Major Treaties

By Carlyle Murphy
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—The Soviet Union has cemented its ties with the leftist government of Angola in the last month through the signing of two major treaties that are unusual in Soviet relations with black Africa.

It is the first time that standard treaties—a friendship and cooperation agreement and a party-to-party agreement—have been signed with a sub-Saharan African government.

The moves come at a time when the Soviet Union is increasingly criticizing the United States for its efforts to work out a Rhodesian settlement. Angola is one of the five "front-line" southern states seeking to bring about majority rule in Rhodesia.

The friendship treaty includes military agreements "which are being concluded in the interests of strengthening the parties' defense capabilities." State Department sources say that it is too early to determine the extent of Soviet-Angolan military cooperation.

The Russians have apparently taken up Angolan President Agostinho Neto on his reported insistence that Soviet aid to this country be paid for, not accepted as a gift.

Period of 18 Years

On Oct. 14, a Tass commentary on a technical and economic protocol signed recently in Moscow said that the Angolans will repay part of the Soviet aid "by delivery of various goods or freely convertible currency over a period of 18 years."

This is the first time that the terms for Angolan repayment of Soviet technical aid have been made public. Mr. Neto announced to Angolans recently that they could no longer expect their allies to give them things, but that

they would have to pay for what they received, according to an Angolan newspaper account.

The friendship treaty, also calling for cooperation in industry, farming, fishing and trade, is similar to treaties that the Soviet Union has signed with Somalia, India, Iraq and Egypt. Egypt abruptly canceled its 15-year friendship treaty in 1972.

Foreign Bases

Mr. Neto did not specifically say that Angola will not allow foreign military bases on its territory, as he had done on several previous occasions.

Bus Drivers End 1-Week Madrid Strike

MADRID, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—City bus drivers today ended a week-old strike but bitterness over the imprisonment of three of their leaders threatened to erupt in violent wage negotiations.

A few dozen soldiers were still driving public buses today as some workers failed to turn up for the morning shift.

Some drivers complained that they had been forced back to work at gunpoint by police. The city governor's office said that 15 strikers were arrested for trying to keep others from returning to work.

Mayor Juan de Arresechaga told newsmen that the drivers' decision to resume work had opened the way to talks on their demands for more pay and fringe benefits.

But he said that he had no jurisdiction over the cases of three strike leaders arrested last week when the dispute began. Workers had originally said they would not go back until their leaders were freed.

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China Said To Plan Trial For 4 Leftists

PEKING, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—China plans a state trial of Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and other members of the "gang of four" accused of plotting to seize power in Peking, Chinese officials told a visiting delegation here today.

An informed source said the officials, speaking to a visiting Finnish delegation, also confirmed that the "gang of four" was under house arrest.

The Chinese did not reveal whether the trial would be public or private. A public trial of purged leaders would be unprecedented in the 27 years of Communist China's existence.

The four radicals—Miss Chiang, Wang Hung-wen, the second-ranking member of the party; Chang Chun-chiao, the senior deputy premier; and Yao Wen-yuan, the party's chief propagandist—were believed to have been under arrest since Oct. 7 and have been expelled from the Communist party.

'Illicit Relations'

The source said the Finnish delegation was told that a commission investigating the radicals' activities was trying to determine whether they had engaged in "illicit relations" with the Soviet Union.

Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, was quoted as telling the Finns that so far there was "no knowledge" as to whether the former Politburo members had any relations with the Soviet Union.

The investigating commission is headed by Defense Minister Yeoh Chien-ying, the source said.

The source reported Mr. Tan as saying that if the radicals' plot to usurp power had succeeded, they would have adopted a "chauvinistic, big-power foreign policy."

China asserts that it now treats big and small nations equally, that, despite differences of opinion, the Communist parties of Europe are united and determined under the guidance of the Soviet Union.

More Democracy

An older party member in East Berlin said: "The conference may not have provoked discussions in all walks of life, but it certainly did in the party—people are asking again about the necessity to introduce more democracy here."

One reaction to the dissent is a strikingly liberal attitude by the authorities, which may reflect more indecision than intention.

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The major change was the naming of Werner Krollowski to replace fellow party politburo member Guenter Mittag as one of the first deputy premiers.

Mr. Mittag was dropped from the Cabinet to take Mr. Krollowski's former post of secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Observers said it was likely that Mr. Krollowski, 48, was being prepared for eventual promotion to the premiership. Mr. Stoph, 62, who is in bad health, was replaced as head of state last week by party chief Erich Honecker.

Japanese Diet Boosts Rail, Phone Charges

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The new interior minister is Amir Qassem Moal, formerly minister of labor. The announcement did not indicate whether he would also take over the OPEC duties of Mr. Amouzegar, who left the government earlier to become secretary-general of the nation's only party.

Iran Shifts Cabinet, Replacing Amouzegar

TEHRAN, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda reshuffled and replaced some of his Cabinet members today. He picked a new minister of interior to replace Jamshid Amouzegar, internationally known for representing Iran at meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The new interior minister is Amir Qassem Moal, formerly minister of labor. The announcement did not indicate whether he would also take over the OPEC duties of Mr. Amouzegar, who left the government earlier to become secretary-general of the nation's only party.

Yugoslavs Shun Attack by Hoxha On Tito Regime

BELGRADE, Nov. 4 (NYT).—A Yugoslav government spokesman declined today to reply to an attack distributed here by the Albanian Embassy against the government of President Tito.

The Albanian distributes against Yugoslav leaders was part of a speech delivered Tuesday in Tirana by Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Labor (Communist) party, which is currently holding its seventh congress.

The full text of Mr. Hoxha's remarks was distributed in several languages by the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade.

While Albanian Communist leaders have long been sharply critical of this country, the language in Tuesday's speech was the harshest seen here in years.

"Yugoslav revisionism remains a favorite weapon in the hands of the international imperialist bourgeoisie in the struggle against socialism and the liberation movements," the Albanian leader was quoted as saying.

Britain Proposes a Rhodesian Date

(Continued from Page 1)

esary constitutional and legal processes. The (white Rhodesian side) took the view that the time would take slightly less than two years. The nationalist delegations took the view that it could be completed in 12 months. The suggestion that I made was that 15 months would be a reasonable time. In those circumstances it has unfortunately not been possible to fix a date and we're meeting again tomorrow morning.

Border Attack Reported

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Portuguese army agency said today that Rhodesian troops attacked the border post

of Machipanda in Mozambique with mortars and artillery last evening and suffered heavy casualties.

Africa Talks Set

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and Mozambique will meet Saturday to discuss developments at the Geneva talks and recent Rhodesian raids into Mozambique.

Opposition to Curbs by State Grows Among East Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

tives in West Germany seized on the documents. The government, they thought, formally acknowledged their right to move to the West after years of rejection, and they have been claiming that right, loudly.

"Just in my own small circle of acquaintances," a party member said, "I know at least half a dozen people who have told me, 'I've got an application going'—the code phrase for permission to move to the West. All kinds of people seem to be doing it—a taxi driver, a construction worker, and young university students have all told me they plan to go."

About 50 to 60 persons a day go to the West German mission on the Friedrichstrasse, mostly to apply for exit permits—twice as many visitors as a year ago. And about 15,000 East Germans will be given official permission this year to settle in the West. About 5,000 others manage to cross the border illegally.

Not all of them leave for political reasons. A taxi driver said he wanted to earn more money. The average monthly wage in East Germany is \$400, less than half what the West Germans earn. Others apply simply because they are tired of East Germany's travel restrictions or are curious about life in the West.

The State Security Ministry, according to an official, has been urging Erich Honecker, the party leader, to "take the club out of the sheath" and increase the penalties on people who say they want to go.

"The problem," said the official, "is that it's perfectly legal to submit an application. We really don't know what to do about it. It's clear that the methods they use in the Soviet Union wouldn't be appropriate here, but everything depends on how far things develop."

Petitioners Arrested

Some petitioners have been arrested. A doctor in the Saxony town of Riesa, Karl-Heinz Nitschke, is expected to be tried shortly on charges of "slandering the state" in a petition to the United Nations. The document charged East Germany with suppressing the elementary human right to move across state borders at will.

The ferment extends to party members. At a conference of European Communist parties here in June, East Germans listened in astonishment to speeches by West Europeans that challenged Moscow's preeminence in the Communist world.

The Italian party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, said in the presence of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that "there is not and cannot be a leading party or leading state," and Santiago Carrillo of Spain said, "There is no doubt that Communists have no center of leadership today and are not bound by any international discipline." The speeches

were printed in the East German press.

Asked about their reaction to the Berlinguer speech, a group of university students in Dresden who had been selected to meet with a Western reporter reacted defensively.

"We're not afraid of such remarks," one of them said. "What was important for us was that Comrade Brezhnev said that, despite differences of opinion, the Communist parties of Europe are united and determined under the guidance of the Soviet Union."

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Contradictory Promises

Economic Policies of Carter
Are Still Not Clearly Defined

By Peter Milne

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The time on his way to the presidency, Jimmy Carter sounded like a traditional centrist on economic issues, of the time like a conservative Republican. The result was a degree of uncertainty about the way he will go.

On the one hand, Mr. Carter said that his "first priority" as president will be to pump up U.S. economy and drive unemployment, now 7.8 per cent, to the near zero.

He said the economy should be expansionary, and the Democratic Platform Committee in June. He is also said as favoring major new spending programs—health insurance, welfare, and counter-inflation.

On the other hand, Mr. Carter said he would like to see a balanced budget and would try to keep spending at about 21 per cent of gross national product, which is about where it was when the Kennedy administration began.

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United Press International.

TOO MUCH CELEBRATING—President-elect Jimmy Carter carrying daughter Amy as he arrives in Plains, Ga. She fell asleep on plane after victory celebration in Atlanta.

Carter and Mondale Confer on Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

Carter said, "President Ford's characteristically gracious statement today will make that job easier for me."

"Common Devotion"

"I look forward to working with President Ford and others like him who, even though divided by party, are united by common devotion to this country and the well-being of our people."

President Ford, after receiving another treatment for a hoarse throat, worked in the Oval Office today. He met Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and UN Ambassador William Scranton.

The elaborate blueprint for taking over the federal government that Mr. Carter received today included a recommendation that Mr. Carter personally set up shop in Washington in about two weeks.

Although the preparations for a possible change of administration have been under way since July, it was only yesterday morning that it was certain to happen. That came when the votes of Hawaii and Mississippi sealed the victory of the Democratic nominee.

The verdict would not have been so close—or so long delayed—had it not been for the independent candidacy of Eugene McCarthy, which apparently cost Mr. Carter 5 states with 51 electoral votes.

If ever there was an election in which each vote counted, it was this one.

A switch of about 7,400 votes in Hawaii and Ohio from Mr. Carter to Mr. Ford would have given Mr. Ford a 270-to-268 vote Electoral College victory.

The Washington Post's special correspondent in Mississippi reported that Mr. Carter won his

12,000-vote margin there by assembling "the same coalition of blacks and rural whites that elected Cliff Paine governor last year" in an equally close race over Republican Gil Carmichael.

"Virtually every predominantly black county gave Carter substantial, often 2-to-1 majorities," he said. "The increased black voter turnout and its high propensity for Carter was a major boost, but equally significant were the rural north Mississippi counties—all of them—which went to Carter, sometimes by surprisingly large margins."

Many analysts, including Ford pollster Robert Teeter, pinpointed Wisconsin as the crucial and unexpected state that irrevocably tipped the election from Mr. Ford to Mr. Carter.

Sen. Mondale, who campaigned repeatedly in the state, was viewed as a crucial factor in the Wisconsin victory.

Carter Moves Swiftly on the Transition to the White House

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of Defense, Bill Hall, former White House aide, press secretary, or Charles Holt, former director of the staff of the Budget, as well as other aides, former undersecretary of the Treasury in the Kennedy administration.

Mr. Watson also emphasized: Mr. Carter would keep his campaign commitments, to name men and minority group leaders to important positions in his administration.

"Breadth and Range"

Because of the nature of the campaign he ran, Jimmy has a keen sense of the breadth and range of talented people across the country, Mr. Watson said in an interview in his law office.

He will be looking to universities, other institutions in the field, the West, the South. That means that he has an Harvard, anti-Columbia, Yale bias. But he does not have the converse bias that all talent is there, that if you come from the Eastern

Seaboard, you haven't proved yourself."

Although all of Mr. Carter's closest associates agree that his characteristic temptation would be to plunge immediately into the process of selecting the most important "figures" in his administration, several aides are urging him to take a week or 10 days off to relax and read over the transition studies prepared for him.

"He doesn't know how tight he is," commented Mr. Kirby, a craggy, soft-spoken personal friend who not only helped direct Mr. Carter's successful campaign for governor in 1970 but was also a principal adviser in his selection of Sen. Walter Mondale as a running mate this year.

Even with a short vacation, Mr. Carter would be well ahead of the transition timetable of other recent presidents-elect because he decided in July to allocate \$150,000 of his campaign funds to set up long-range planning for transition.

President Kennedy quickly made two major appointments

after his election in 1960, but took until mid-December to complete his cabinet appointments even though he had the advantage of a transition study prepared for him by Clark Clifford, a former aide to President Truman.

But the 22-page transition memorandum handed to Kennedy by Mr. Clifford two days after the election was a modest effort compared with the extensive studies and options papers prepared for Mr. Carter by his transition group.

Mr. Watson, the head of the transition study group, had prepared for Mr. Carter:

- A 25-page agenda for the transition period.
- A 45-page personal memo, "Some Thoughts on Organizing the Executive Office of the President," analyzing the function and possible reform of the senior White House staff, Office of Management and Budget, Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of National Security Affairs.
- A 50-to-60-page document analyzing the relationships among

cabinet officials and heads of such other major agencies as the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Energy Administration, and recommending ways of appointing senior officials in "teams" so that the office-holders would work well together.

- An 80-page analysis of the budgets being prepared and submitted for fiscal years 1977 and 1978 by President Ford "to give us a head start," Mr. Watson explained, toward having Mr. Carter submit some budget modifications of his own soon after taking office.
- A briefing book of several hundred pages containing options papers on such major foreign affairs and defense policy issues as how to handle strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, whether to proceed with production of the B-1 strategic bomber and how to achieve savings in the defense budget through greater efficiency. There are more than 50 major options papers on domestic policy issues.
- Another major study on how

Mr. Carter might begin to initiate his program for reorganizing the federal government.

- A looseleaf notebook examining the operation of each of the 11 cabinet-level departments to enable the leaders of the new administration "to hit the ground running" once they are chosen by Mr. Carter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—President Ford will leave the White House on Jan. 20 with an annual government pension of \$93,500 and \$96,000 a year more for staff and office expenses.

He will have round-the-clock Secret Service protection for the rest of his life.

The President will receive \$63,000 annually as a former chief executive and about \$30,500 from other government service. The second figure is compiled on

Voter Turnout Increased in Only 14 States

by Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Reports that voting across the nation on Tuesday was heavy—perhaps even a record—were in error, statistics now show.

Washington Post projections of the vote show that the steady decline of U.S. citizens' participation in their presidential elections continued on Tuesday.

Those projections indicate that about 53.3 per cent of those eligible voted for a presidential candidate this year, down from

55.4 per cent in 1972. The turnout in 1972 was itself a cause for alarm to some observers.

Analysis of Tuesday's vote shows that turnout increased in only 14 of the 50 states, and that 10 of those 14 were in Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter's home region, the South.

Elections expert Richard Scammon suggested that the higher turnout in the South was based almost entirely on the region's pride in having a presidential nominee and not, say, on a heavy

vote by blacks, as some observers have said.

Mr. Scammon pointed out that a "traditional liberal" like Mr. Carter's vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, would surely have lost the South, as did Sen. George McGovern in 1972 or Sen. Hubert Humphrey in 1968.

Returns show that the Carter-Mondale ticket won 155 electoral votes from states in the old Confederacy and in those bordering the South—Missouri, West Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland.

The trend of the last two decades shows a precipitous decline in voting in large industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast and a corresponding increase in voting in Southern states.

One can see the pattern in a state like Mr. Carter's own Georgia, which had a turnout of 30.3 per cent of the adult voting-age population in 1960 and a turnout of 43 per cent on Tuesday, and in South Carolina, where 40.8 per cent of the voting-age population cast ballots on Tuesday, compared with 30.5 per cent 16 years ago.

U.S. Foreign Policy Expected
To Change Little in Substance

(Continued from Page 1)

ter's longer-term policies toward the Arab world.

Another pressing matter—which may, in turn, be affected by the OPEC price rise—involves new loans to shore up the sagging British economy.

High-level U.S. discussions of the matter were put off until after the election, and there is some prospect that loan arrangements can be made by the International Monetary Fund without requiring a major U.S. policy decision before Jan. 20. The crucial question is what economic policies are to be required of Britain in order to qualify for the loan.

In another area, Mr. Carter's willingness to signal his support could affect the future of the international diplomatic drive, in which Mr. Kissinger took a prominent role, to negotiate a peaceful transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia). Mr. Carter expressed general approval of the negotiating efforts during his campaign, but made no commitment to specific economic or other arrangements that have been part of Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy.

Majority Rule

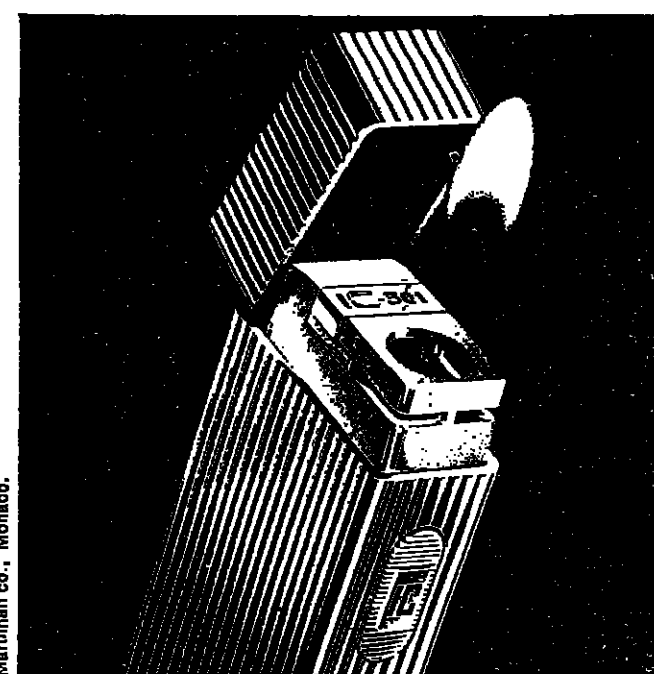
In an interview with the Johannesburg Financial Mail, granted some time ago for publication following the election, Mr. Carter was quoted as saying that "I think you will see an increase in our diplomatic commitment" to black majority rule with provision for minority rights in southern Africa.

Mr. Carter's campaign statements suggest he might take a different approach to the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, seeking to negotiate reductions in the nuclear strength of the superpowers rather than the ceilings on nuclear strength presently envisioned. Mr. Carter's ideas and the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to strike bargains with the outgoing Ford administration are likely to halt further progress toward a new SALT agreement, which has been recently described

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Ford to Receive \$189,500 Yearly
In Pensions and Office Expenses

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He will have round-the-clock Secret Service protection for the rest of his life.

The President will receive \$63,000 annually as a former chief executive and about \$30,500 from other government service. The second figure is compiled on

the basis of his 24 years as a congressman and two years of service in the Navy.

As a former President, Mr. Ford will be given furnished, equipped office space in a federal building, probably in the Washington area, since he is expected to move back to his home in nearby Alexandria, Va.

He will have franking privileges. Salaries for his staff will be paid from the expenses. By law, he can can pay up to \$44,600 to one staff member.

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Trial Balloons by Carter Adviser, France's Marchais

Dialogue Between U.S. and European Communists Is Hinted

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Two trial balloons sent up today could signal the start of formal contacts between U.S. officials and West European Communists once the Carter administration is in office.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of President-elect Jimmy Carter's principal foreign-policy advisers, told a French newspaper that, although the new administration will not favor the participation of Communists in West European governments, "it has been perfectly ridiculous to agree to talk to [Soviet party leader Leonid] Brezhnev and refuse any contact with [Italian party leader Enrico] Berlinguer."

Mr. Brzezinski told the New York correspondent of Le Quotidien de Paris that putting Communists in West European gov-

ernments would at least have the virtue of "linking them to the democratic system, separating them from their Stalinist and Leninist roots." The interview was given last week and published today.

Asked today about Mr. Brzezinski's comments, French Communist party leader Georges Marchais launched the other trial balloon, saying that he would favor official contacts with U.S. officials. "I am for a dialogue with everybody," he said on French radio.

Mr. Marchais used the occasion to attack stringent U.S. visa regulations. "Before I could meet anyone in the new administration, I would have to have a visa," he said. "For the time being, the United States, the nation of liberty, prohibits me—and all other French Communists—from going there."

Mr. Marchais said there was reason to hope that the new ad-

ministration would follow "a more realistic line." He said that if he were an American he would have voted for Mr. Carter.

The U.S. policy of limiting official contacts with European Communists has long been under attack by U.S. and European liberals. It has become one of the chief complaints that the Communist nations of Eastern Europe say they will raise during the Belgrade meeting next summer on the implementation of the Helsinki security agreement.

Italian Case

Several critical voices were raised just a year ago when the State Department turned down a visa for Sergio Segre, a high-ranking member of the Italian Communist party. Mr. Segre had been invited to address a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, of which Mr. Brzezinski is a member. Mr. Segre later was allowed to visit the

United States as a member of an Italian parliamentary delegation.

The State Department has used two arguments for justifying present policy—that official U.S. receptions would help the Communists, which was not desirable, and that the present non-Communist governments do not want the Communists to be received in Washington. Against this, critics have argued that it is foolish to deny contact with parties that may one day share in power.

Mr. Marchais's remarks today represented something of an exaggeration. Washington's policy has been to turn down Communists who seek to go to the United States for political activity, but to permit them to visit for various kinds of professional contacts. Visits for UN business must also be approved.

One of the administration's staunchest supporters in present policy has been the AFL-CIO and



Georges Marchais

its president, George Meany. The largest U.S. labor organization has opposed the granting of visas for labor delegations from any Communist-dominated unions.

China Reports Carter Win With No Comment

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (NYT).—In its first official reaction to the U.S. presidential election, China today reported without comment the victory of Jimmy Carter.

In a three-paragraph dispatch, the Chinese news agency said that "James Carter, former governor of Georgia, was elected President at the quadrennial U.S. presidential elections." The report, however, was not published in this morning's edition of the party newspaper, Jieyin Jiaobao.

The use of the formal name "James" for Mr. Carter suggested the unfamiliarity Peking feels about the Democratic winner. For the last few months, Chinese officials have been asking U.S. diplomats and friends about Mr. Carter's background and probable future policies.

Peking had not expressed any preference for either Mr. Carter or President Ford. Today's report

by the news agency asserted that both the Republicans and Democrats are "bourgeois parties."

No Differences

A commentary in this evening's edition of the Hong Kong Communist paper, Hsin Wan Pao, said that "there are no real differences in foreign policy between President Ford and Mr. Carter," and it suggested that with Mr. Carter's triumph, "there will be no drastic changes in U.S. foreign policy."

But some Chinese have privately expressed concern over Mr. Carter's few statements on U.S.-Chinese policy. They appeared to be particularly upset by his comment in the televised presidential debate on foreign policy when Mr. Carter said he favored normalization of relations between Washington and Peking but added, "I would never let that friendship with the People's Republic of China stand in the way of the preservation of the independence and freedom of the people on Taiwan."

It is Peking's position that Taiwan is an integral part of China and that the United States recognized this in the Shanghai communiqué, signed by former President Richard Nixon in 1972. The use of the word independence for Taiwan is anathema to Peking officials.

The Chinese are also believed to have been disturbed by Mr. Carter's calls for cuts in defense spending. Given China's deep-seated hostility toward, and suspicion of, the Soviet Union, Chinese leaders have been urging the United States and Western Europe to increase their defense readiness against Moscow.

But at the same time, the Chinese are believed to be glad that Henry Kissinger's term as secretary of state is coming to an end. During the last few years, with the slow progress toward normalization of relations and Mr. Kissinger's pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union, Peking has become increasingly disenchanted with Mr. Kissinger.

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playroom and a staff flat on the second floor. There is extensive storage space, a dry cellar and a double and single garage. The detached Tudor-style Coach House provides two reception rooms, four bedrooms, two bathrooms and a double garage. It has full central heating. The Cottage is a charming detached bungalow set in a corner of the grounds with road access and parking.

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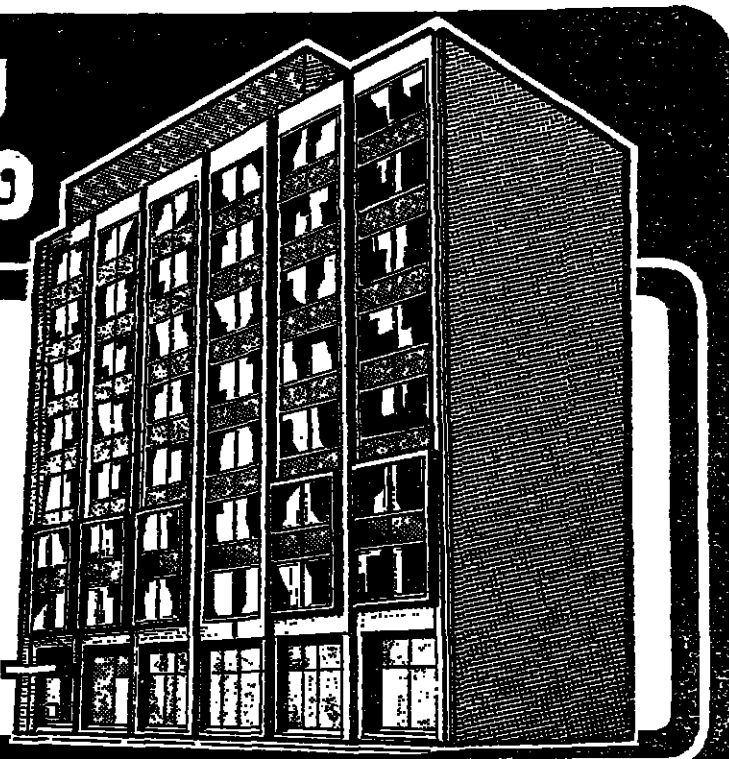
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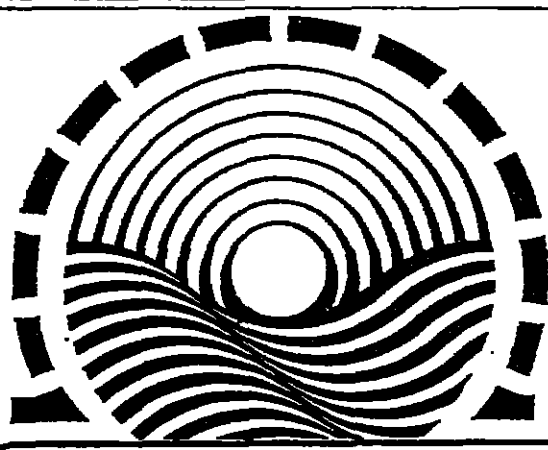
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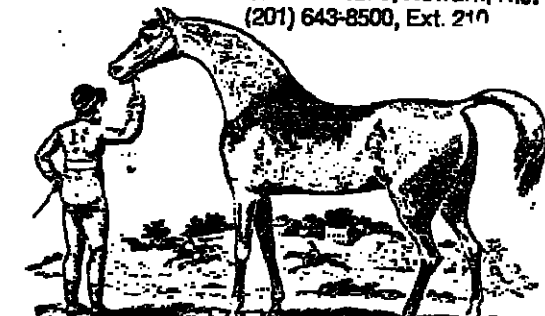
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From Other Civilizations

NASA to Seek Outer-Space Signals

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT)—A most ambitious effort to detect radio emissions from distant civilizations is being led by two laboratories of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The many lines of attack range from the use of a wide range of frequencies, to the use of a single frequency to build an antenna that simultaneously looks at a star's planets. If it has any light, a million radio-frequency signals should also be a variety of other applications in radio astronomy and space communications. It is estimated to cost \$1 million.

It will be used with various telescopes to learn if any signals on the planets of our stars are trying to communicate with other technological societies at the "waterhole," a part of the radio spectrum considered a logical rendezvous for intelligent creatures trying to make contact for the first time.

The Frequencies

The frequencies of the waterhole lie between those emitted by hydrogen atoms drifting in space (1,420 megahertz or 1,420 million cycles) and those from hydroxyl, whose molecules—formed of one oxygen and one hydrogen atom—are emitted at 1,662 megahertz. Since hydrogen and hydroxyl combine to form water, this region of the spectrum is called the waterhole.

As stated in a recent analysis of the problem for NASA, it is reasonable to suppose that different galactic species might meet there just as different terrestrial species have always met at cer-

tain more mundane waterholes. It is assumed that any civilization transmitting within the waterhole region will do so in a very narrow radio-frequency band, which would make the signal detectable only if the receiver was tuned close to the proper frequency. It is for this reason that the device, a multi-channel spectral analyzer, will scan simultaneously a million different frequency bands within the waterhole.

The project is known as SETI (for search for extraterrestrial intelligence).

Although a number of observatories will take part in the effort—some are doing so now—coordination will be done by the two NASA laboratories in California. One is the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, which will have primary responsibility for program management.

Big Antennas

The other is the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, operated for NASA by the California Institute of Technology. The big antennas of its globe-encircling network for deep-space communications will be used, as well as other very large antennas, and the laboratory will provide various components for the multi-channel system.

Notable among these will be a data processor to handle the 6 million channels. Its development by Alvin Despain of the University of California, Berkeley, will take close to two years.

The Ames center will focus on automated pattern recognition methods to minimize human involvement in the sifting of millions and later billions of radio channels from thousands, perhaps millions, of stars.

The automated method will promote more effective ways to detect planets in orbit around stars. The evidence so far has been based on photography of comparatively nearby stars over decades to see if their movement against a backdrop of distant objects is irregular. Such irregular motion would be caused by the gravity of an unseen planet.

New Methods

The search has involved microscopic measurements of the photographs. But star images are always blurred by atmospheric and optical effects, and it is hoped that new position-determining methods can produce more persuasive evidence.

One way would be to detect slight changes in wavelengths of light from the star, due to its irregular motion. For the longer term, it may be possible with space telescopes to cut out the light of the star itself and bring its planets into view.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, in addition to its work on the multi-channel system, will concentrate on scanning the sky with antenna systems based both on the earth and in space. It is widely believed that antennas in space will prove the most effective and, for large-scale searches, the least costly approach, particularly when the space shuttle makes possible more ambitious projects in earth orbit.



James Keogh

Keogh Tells Ford He Has Resigned As USIA Director

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—James Keogh resigned yesterday as director of the U.S. Information Agency, effective Nov. 30, agency sources reported.

Mr. Keogh submitted a letter of resignation to President Ford yesterday. No formal announcement was made immediately.

Mr. Keogh, 60, was named to head the USIA, which publicizes U.S. government policy abroad, in December, 1972. He served as chief speechwriter and researcher for Richard Nixon's 1968 presidential election campaign and held the same position on Mr. Nixon's White House staff the following year. He is a former executive editor of Time magazine.

During his tenure as USIA director, Mr. Keogh has fought a study group's proposal that the Voice of America be divorced from his agency so as to make the overseas radio service more independent and less subject to government control of its news content.

Two Jews Facing 5 Years' Jail Over Moscow Protests

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (NYT)—Two Jewish activists arrested during recent protests in Moscow have been charged under a criminal statute that carries penalties of one to five years in prison, a group of dissidents announced yesterday.

The two, Boris Chernobylsky, a radio-electronic engineer, and David Ass, a physicist, had both applied to emigrate to Israel. They had been refused and were among a group that conducted sit-ins at government offices last month. Twenty-two members of the group are now serving 15-day jail sentences.

Mr. Chernobylsky and Dr. Ass were accused by the Moscow prosecutor's office of "malicious hooliganism," a violation of Article 206 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Republic. Their wives, Yelena Chernobylskaya and Mikaela Ass-Krasnovskaya, said that the prosecutor's office had informed them of the charges, but had given no specifics. As a rule, dissidents who are charged here are convicted and sentenced; courts do not generally find them innocent.

Spokesmen for a group of prominent Jewish activists, formed into a defense committee for the two men, speculated that the arrests were, as Mark Azbel, a physicist, put it, "a demonstration of firmness" to discourage further protests.

A Prague Rebel Disputes Paper on Jailed Dissident

PRAGUE, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—A dissident Czechoslovak politician today attacked the Communist party daily Rude Pravo for its criticism of the French Communist party's support for a jailed Czechoslovak dissident.

The newspaper had denounced Pierre Juquin, a member of the French party's Central Committee, for attending a human rights meeting in Paris last month that called for the liberation of political prisoners, including Czechoslovak dissident Jiri Mueller. Mr. Mueller was jailed for 5 1/2 years in 1972 for circulating anti-Socialist literature.

Zdenek Myrny, a former party secretary, said in an open letter to Rude Pravo, also circulated to foreign correspondents, that the Rude Pravo article "exceeded the current standards of misinformation which have become practice in recent years."

Rude Pravo wrote Oct. 26 that "neither Mueller nor anyone else was or is punished for his political opinions." Mr. Myrny, quoting the verdict of Mr. Mueller's trial, said he was found guilty only of "subversion for circulating anti-Socialist books and magazines" and "organizing the dissemination of leaflets."

Driver Finds Where There's Smoke...

LA CORUNA, Spain, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—A taxi driver here asked four women he had picked up to stop smoking in his cab. They refused. So he refused to shut a window or turn on the car heater. That was when things got unpleasant. Police say they detained the four women for cutting the driver's suit, raincoat and safety belt with a pair of scissors.

Pakistan Limits Independence of Courts

By Sharon Rosenhouse

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 4

—This country still calls itself a parliamentary democracy, but a basic foundation has been eroded by severe restrictions on the independence and authority of its judiciary.

A constitutional amendment passed and signed into law in September prohibits any court challenge to laws or rules implementing Pakistan's five-year-old national state of emergency. It restricts the courts' jurisdiction to guarantee civil liberties in political cases, permits judges to be transferred without their consent and abolishes the life terms of chief justices.

Political opponents of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, lawyers and diplomats in this capital city view the measure as an attempt by the executive branch of government to rein in a judiciary that had resisted efforts to curb its power and independence.

Mr. Bhutto, whose Pakistan People's party dominates political life here in an authoritarian style frequently compared to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's rule in neighboring India, now has virtually unlimited executive power to jail and silence dissidents without judicial interference.

In a strongly worded resolution condemning the new amendment, the Karachi Bar Association said: "The Constitution is being turned into an instrument for perpetuation of a party. Even if such is not the intention, such conclusions are inescapable in the public mind."

Pakistan is being governed under a state of emergency dating from its 1971 civil war, in which India intervened militarily to bring about the establishment of Bangladesh from what was then East Pakistan.

Under the emergency rule, the government can jail persons who allegedly threaten the nation's "security" or "integrity." It is estimated that there are several hundreds or thousands of political prisoners here.

The similarities between Pakistan and India are strong, although Mr. Bhutto bristles at the comparison. He says that Pakistan is proceeding from a non-constitutional to a constitutional government, while other countries are moving in the opposite direction. He does not specify any other nation, but the allusion to India is unmistakable.

India is also under a national state of emergency. Since its imposition 16 months ago, Mrs. Gandhi has systematically restricted the authority of the judiciary.

The Pakistan amendment, Mr. Bhutto explained in a recent interview at his official residence in Rawalpindi, was enacted largely for procedural or administrative reasons.

Limited Cases

He conceded that the measure does limit the courts' authority, but "only in limited cases," which the Prime Minister further described as "extraordinary cases like bomb blasts, sabotage."

In the last two years, the government has cracked down on its political opposition. The courts responded by enforcing constitutional guarantees. Mr. Bhutto then cracked down on the courts.

The fourth constitutional amendment, enacted in November of last year, prohibited the Pakistan high courts—the equivalent of a combined federal district and appeals bench in the U.S. judicial system—from granting bail to persons kept under preventive detention.

Still, the high courts persisted in issuing orders in the so-called "national security and integrity" cases. In the parliamentary debate on the Fifth Amendment, the one enacted last month that bars challenge to emergency rules, Mr. Bhutto spoke of the judiciary's "transgressions" into executive functions.

The opposition walked out of Parliament as did its counterpart in India when the nation's constitutional amendment was introduced.

In the interview, Mr. Bhutto elaborated on his complaint that the courts were becoming a parallel of the executive by "misinterpreting or misapplication of laws." He said that persons accused under the emergency laws or rules were going to judges' homes in the early morning hours. And the judges, Mr. Bhutto said, were granting bail without even hearing the government's side.

"If you abuse interim orders like that in that fashion, then why not lift the emergency? Why not lift the defense-of-Pakistan?"

EEC Recouping Millions in Frauds

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Frauds perpetrated by farmers and traders against the European Economic Community's Agriculture Fund involved about \$2.5 million last year but virtually all the money has been or is being recovered, the EEC Commission said today.

In its annual report on the farm fund, which accounts for the biggest share of the EEC budget, spending \$5.2 million last year, the commission says that it tracked down 139 cases of fraud in 1975. The largest number of cases—67 frauds—involved cereals and the next biggest incidence was in beef (22 cases).

More than \$600,000 has been repaid and \$1.85 million more is being recovered, the commission said. It added that in the last five years, frauds against the fund have totaled about \$18 million, but most has been recovered.

Enforcing State of Emergency

rules? Why not allow subversion? Why not allow further dismemberment? Why not allow foreign intrigue?" he asked.

In the parliamentary debate, Mr. Bhutto said that the executive had two choices:

• It could suspend all civil liberties, which the government had restored despite the emergency—an important point of contrast with India, where fundamental rights remain suspended.

• It could forbid interim court orders in special cases.

He chose the latter course.

Mr. Bhutto is often accused of political overkill. Some diplomats here use that description to explain his handling of the courts. The consensus in the capital is that the political opposition is essentially impotent.

"The Fifth Amendment is not aimed at political criminals, but at the judiciary," a constitutional lawyer said.

A fear repeatedly expressed here is that the Pakistani judiciary, regarded by many as the most significant legacy of British rule, will never recover.

G. Los Angeles Times.

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Briton, Fearing Invasion of Earth, Asks Ban on Signals to Space

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT)—Sir Martin Ryle, Nobel laureate in physics and Britain's Astronomer Royal, is trying to persuade the world's radio astronomers to refrain from transmitting signals into space in the hope of preventing life on this planet, lest the earth be invaded by hostile aliens.

Sir Ryle addressed an appeal to the International Astronomical Union, urging that no attempts to communicate with other civilizations be undertaken, at least until there is international agreement on such a step.

Sir Ryle's statement was part of a series of talks on the possibility of other worlds to date. However, they point out that normal transmissions from the earth, dating from the development of high-powered radars and other transmitters, have by now reached out at least 20 light years in all directions.

Sir Martin's concern, as expressed in his appeal, is that another civilization might see the earth as a tempting place for colonization or for extraction of mineral resources.

His suggestion runs counter to the widely held view that travel across the vast distances separating stars and their planetary systems would probably take centuries in each direction.

Proponents of the search for signals from other worlds contend that information from them could help mankind overcome this planet's problems of survival.

Gustave Levy, 66, Dies; Partner at oldman, Sachs

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Gustave L. Levy, 66, former chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and senior partner of the investment firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., died last night at Mount Sinai Hospital. He suffered a stroke Oct. 26.

Mr. Levy had been a member of Goldman Sachs since 1923, became a partner in 1946 and for partner in 1968. The company has assets of \$1.2 billion. Mr. Levy served as chairman of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange from 1967 to 1969. He was also a member of the American Stock Exchange.



Gustave L. Levy

U.S., at UN, Warns S. Africa to Alter Its Race Policies

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—The United States said yesterday that, unless South Africa changes its race policies soon, violence "inevitably will destroy a rich and productive country."

U.S. delegate Stephen Hess, a public member of the U.S. delegation, was among the final speakers in a group that began Oct. 26 and has featured almost 100 UN delegates condemning South Africa's apartheid policies.

Mr. Hess, a political scientist from the Brookings Institution, departed from his prepared text to voice concern over the belligerent tone in many speeches in the debate.

"My personal prayer is that we may somehow seek justice in South Africa without in turn losing our sense of humanity or our capacity to love," Mr. Hess said.

"If the whites of South Africa persist in their policies and refuse to accept today's realities, the anger of the blacks will mount," Shimon Ake of the Ivory Coast told the General Assembly.

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S. Africa Hospital Treating Khama

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—President Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana was today in Johannesburg, for treatment by a specialist after a team of South African surgeons implanted a pacemaker in his heart in an emergency operation in Gaborone yesterday.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg General Hospital said Sir Seretse, 55, was in satisfactory condition.

A team of heart surgeons from Johannesburg, led by Dr. Israel Obel, flew to Gaborone and the pacemaker operation was performed within a few hours of their arrival.

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President-Elect Carter

From The Washington Post

President Ford's statement conceding the presidential election to Jimmy Carter was poignant and graceful, distinctively so as these difficult statements go. It was also reflective of precisely those qualities and habits of mind that won him nearly half the popular vote. Disappointed as he was at the result, Mr. Ford somehow still managed to convey that there are finally things more important to him than politics and seeking after power—the closeness of family relationships high among them. This struck us, in watching Mr. Ford concede the election, not just as a prospective consolation for a man who had suffered a defeat, but rather as a projection of the values which have had so much to do with Mr. Ford's political appeal throughout his brief administration.

For this reason Mr. Ford did not need continually to ask people to trust him. By and large they did trust him. They did not see a vast difference between the public man and the private man. Conveying this trustworthiness has been Mr. Ford's principal contribution to the public welfare since he has been in office. When you recall the circumstances under which he came to the presidency and the political turmoil of the time, the magnitude of his contribution becomes plain.

But a majority of the voters wanted more than this, especially once they had the luxury of the reassurance and return to normality that Mr. Ford had provided. And so it is one of the ironies of the campaign that the President was an inadvertent architect of his own political doom: People came to take for granted the atmosphere he created, even while they became restless for change. And it was in the space created by this particular irony that Jimmy Carter found his opening.

Mr. Carter professed to be far more than "merely" trustworthy. He professed to be, as well, far better attuned to the social and economic imperatives that loomed ever larger in the public's consciousness as the shockwaves of Watergate and the Vietnam war and all their attendant civil strife receded. It is to Mr. Carter's credit that over a 22-month period he managed to discern the genuine anxieties and frustrations of large numbers of Americans and to identify with both their bewilderment and their abiding belief that government can be fair in method and human in scale and effective in performing its large national and international tasks. His success in gaining his party's nomination and in going on to win the general election represented a tour de force. It was audacious in conception, disciplined and determined in execution—in short, an exercise which revealed possibilities with the political process that few had even imagined were there.

From The New York Times

The Carter victory signifies more than the return of a Democrat to the White House. The view from the Oval Office today differs sharply from the view that Lyndon Johnson, its last Democratic occupant, enjoyed in 1966. The challenge of the presidency has been stripped of the simplistic grandeur with which John F. Kennedy endowed it for one shining but ultimately deceptive moment.

The United States today is wiser, but not necessarily sadder, than it was when President Kennedy asked that "the word go forth . . . that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans." The people are no longer thrill unquestioningly to any blanket pledge to "pay any price . . . to assure the survival and success of liberty."

The foreign ordeal of Vietnam has made Americans more skeptical of cosmic promises: the domestic shame of Watergate has made them more skeptical of their leaders. This may well be why Carter's muted oratory may have proved an asset. The search today is for a leadership that calls not for heroic gestures or lone but haughty decisions, but for progressive policies that can be understood by the public.

Much has happened to prepare the ground for such policies. The public revulsion against the politics of deceit at home and abroad has given Carter a clear mandate to make the American people once again the confident of their elected leaders. Dissatisfaction with President Ford's rule-by-veto method points to the need for a more rational relationship between the president and Congress, a relationship that ought to be more easily attainable between a Democratic president and a Congress with a Democratic majority.

Thanks to President Nixon's initiatives, détente has replaced the cold war and old

Mr. Carter's slim margin of victory takes nothing away from his achievement. But it does drastically diminish the unfettered "mandate" he openly sought. From all accounts he intended to assume the presidency blessedly and uniquely free of encumbering obligations to other members of his party and even to those groups and individuals who had gone out of their way to help him get elected. In fact the election results place him deeply in debt to organized labor, to big city bosses, to party workers, to certain elements of the traditional Democratic coalition. And the paradox is that by seeking to win in this "loner" fashion he managed to convey something disturbing to voters that ultimately cost him votes and the very freedom of action he had wished to acquire.

In particular, Mr. Carter now needs Congress more than Congress needs him. That is being a little blunt and stark about it, but the basic relationship will run that way. A striking feature of this election, after all, was that the Democrats did better than had been expected in reinforcing their control of both houses of Congress, even as he was barely squeaking into office. The projects Mr. Carter has identified as his priority business, such as tax reform and thoroughgoing reorganization of the federal government, by their very nature touch deeply held congressional convictions and interests. He will not be able to make them party business unless he has first made himself plausible as a party man. We are recommending nothing sleazy or narrowly partisan by this. We are merely noting that Mr. Carter will be unable to succeed at all unless he makes his congressional party his partner in working out his program.

This should not be so much a chore as an opportunity, even a blessing, for Mr. Carter. People voted for Mr. Carter because they wanted a change. He has been elected with a very modest majority of the vote but with extraordinary advantages. One is the widespread feeling that the nation has reached the end of one era and is embarking on another: Mr. Carter is in a very strong position to become the embodiment of the nation's new hopes. Another is that he does enjoy the possibility at least of being helped by like-minded party colleagues in Congress and in local offices around the country. He also has available (to his own great credit) the advice and services of Walter Mondale, as his vice-president, who begins with a large understanding of the workings of Congress and a great deal of goodwill and respect. So Mr. Carter has the potential for great success. We wish him well.

myths have given way to a new realism in this country's relations with the People's Republic of China. The lessons so painfully learned in Southeast Asia have led to the greater wisdom of harnessing the U.S. role as a superpower to the task of peacemaker and mediator, in the Middle East and more recently in Africa.

Building on the priceless advantage of assuming office in the absence of war, Carter will begin his term with what may be the last best chance to reduce the threat of Armageddon, or even of lesser conflagrations, by bringing the arms race under control and halting the intolerable nuclear proliferation.

The most auspicious note in Carter's campaign was his emphasis on the indivisibility of U.S. credibility abroad and the creation of an economically sound and socially just society at home. Here, too, the ground has been prepared for new strategies of progress. Lyndon Johnson's bold civil rights policies cleared the road for victory of a candidate from Georgia, with the aid of a newly confident black electorate; Johnson's faith in governmental policies on behalf of the poor, though tragically undermined by the Vietnam adventure, nevertheless showed the way to a dynamic rather than a static federal role.

Carter can safely assume that the American people understand the need for an effective partnership between the private and the public sector in the creation of a well-educated, healthy, productive nation.

On the whole, the campaign that led to Carter's victory was conducted by the opponents with moderation and mutual respect. This should make it easier for Carter to make good on his promise to bind up the nation's wounds and to shore up the cause of freedom abroad by making democracy safe and strong in the United States.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

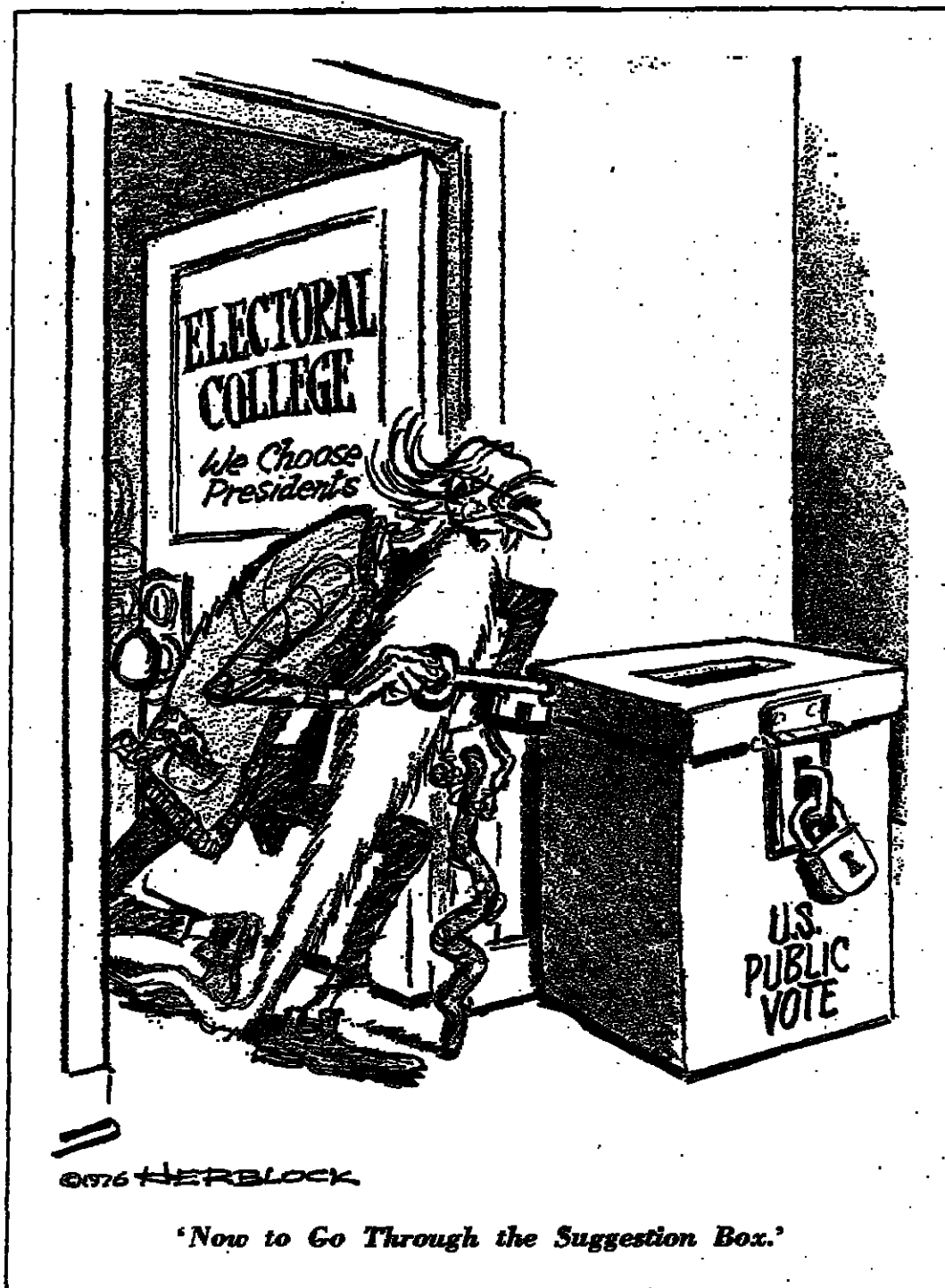
Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1901

November 5, 1926

NEW YORK—The New York Herald, in an editorial today, said: "We must have a fleet proportionate to our influence as a peace-loving world power and adequate to the protection of our interests at home and abroad. This first line of defense demands many accessories, such as public money, navy yards, dry docks, workshops, technical plants and schools. All this is needed if it is to be by far the cheapest insurance for our security."

CLEVELAND—Annie Oakley, whose feats of marksmanship have probably stirred the imagination of small boys as much if not more than the imaginary exploits of William Tell, died yesterday at the age of 66 at the home of relatives in Greenville, Ohio. She gained fame for her accuracy with guns at an early age and toured for 17 years with Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show. An era has passed.



'Now to Go Through the Suggestion Box.'

Why It Was So Close

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—With most men about to become president, the great hope is that they will grow in the job. With Jimmy Carter, the hope has to be that he will shrink.

For Mr. Carter cherishes aspirations in tension with the true range of national choices. He practices a self-reliance at odds with effective management of any great enterprise. Which is why he blew a big lead against a weak opponent and emerged with only a narrow and highly regional victory at the polls on Tuesday.

Carter's special character as a political leader finds expression in two superficial phenomena. One, much noted, is the inclination to work with an extraordinarily small group of loyal aides. Carter achieved the takeover of the Democratic party with a mere handful of close associates. He ran his presidential campaign with the same tiny cohort, largely ignoring insistent pleas of other Democrats who wanted to help.

Opposites

A second characteristic has been less noted and is harder to describe. Carter has a cast of mind that lacks what is called structure. He tends toward the marriage of opposites, toward the nonrecognition of what most people consider either/or choices.

Thus he favors stimulating the economy—but in the accents of fiscal conservatism. He wants new jobs in the private sector but castigates fast-food companies. He talks about being tough on the Russians, but does not mention the one thing to be most tough about—the Soviet military buildup.

The charitable explanation for these characteristics—and the one I tend to believe—is in Carter's singular aspirations. He will be the first truly Christian president we have had since Woodrow Wilson. He believes in the betterment of man and his institutions.

From this faith he derives enormous confidence in his own virtues. He can speak—as he did in the touching statement he made in Atlanta after his victory in the Electoral College—as confirmed of "my courage" and "my strength." He can believe, as his

close friend, the Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirbo, told me not long ago, that "all problems are soluble." He can also feel that he can carry the country with a small group of aides, and that he is exempt by some special grace from the either/or choices that most men have to make.

But that charitable view of Carter is not accepted in the country at large. His political opponents find in him an itch for power and a strain of deceit which they liken to the qualities of Richard Nixon. Many of his supporters believe that Carter has been cagey, straddling issues and avoiding personal commitments for political reasons.

The enormous strength of those skeptical views found expression in the election returns. Carter and his small band were not able to match effectively with the regulars of the Democratic party. Many voters believed that he was coming on the issues and thus subordinated the truly important matter of economic performance to the lesser question of personal trust.

Mondale Vote

As a result, Carter blew one of the biggest leads in political history. He won a highly regional victory, carrying the solid South and only a few Northern states by tiny margins. The decisive edge was Wisconsin, where the vice-presidential candidate, Fritz Mondale from neighboring Minnesota, almost certainly counted more than Carter himself.

Probably not a single Democratic senator or congressman owes election to Carter. Nor can it be said that Carter beat a formidable opponent in Mr. Ford. On the contrary—especially given the evidence of enduring doubts about the Nixon pardon—Ford was a feeble candidate.

So the lesson of this election is not in doubt. If Carter wants to realize his most noble aspirations, if he wants to be a national not a regional leader, if he wants to do a better job of running the country than he did of running his campaign, then he will first have to position himself squarely on the issues—especially on the

issue of stimulating the economy. He will then have to merge himself and his little band of aides with the vast army of people in the Democratic party who have a genuine talent for the public service. Indeed, how Carter mobilizes that army in the next few weeks will probably determine the whole character of his presidency.

Shortsighted

It would be as shortsighted for Carter to ignore their contribution as it would have been for them to try to deny him his due in Madison Square Garden last July.

But Carter, for all his sensi-

With 'Amazing Grace'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When Jimmy Carter flew home from California on election eve, someone had installed a small electric organ in the chartered plane. During that last long campaign night two young men sat down together at the keyboard: Hugh Carter Jr., a businessman cousin from Plains, Ga., and Ben Brown, leader of the Black Caucus in the Georgia legislature. People gathered around to sing—reporters, campaign staff and, after a while, the candidates. They sang "Amazing Grace" and "Oklahoma" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," old songs that everyone knew. They also sang "We Shall Overcome" and "Blowin' in the Wind," songs of the civil rights movement; and when they did, feelings ran deep.

Black and white together; that has been the special characteristic of the Carter campaign, and it turns out to be the single most interesting fact about the election results. Carter depended overwhelmingly, for his victory, on black votes in the North and black and white in the South. He carried every one of the 11 states of the old Confederacy except Virginia, and his vote in Northern black precincts ran as high as 90 per cent.

Historic Symbolism

There is always a danger of over-romanticizing such things, but the historic symbolism of this election is extremely powerful. The first Southern elected president in more than a century, and he owes it to the civil rights movement. The historians who said long ago that the South itself would eventually have to heal the wounds of the Civil War are being confirmed in their view.

The other immediately visible symbolic point about this election is that it marks the end of the Nixon era in U.S. politics. Gerald Ford is far from Richard Nixon in his nature; his gracious reaction to defeat says enough about that. But he did keep on many of the Nixon men, and continue the Nixon policies. And his pardon of the fallen president made the association of the two men inescapable.

The Southern strategy that Nixon so shrewdly followed, planning to remake the political landscape, has been at the least deflected. Southern whites, instead of linking with the increasingly conservative Northern middle class, have rejoined the liberal coalition. The biggest loser on Tuesday, in terms of the future, may have been that spokesman of the reactionary South, John Connally.

At the very end of this campaign, too, there was what looked like a little touch of Nixon tactics in the night. That was the curious episode of the Plains Baptist church.

Not a Baptist

A black man who is not a Baptist, who does not live in Plains and who had connections to the John Birch Society applied for membership in Carter's church just before the election. The deacons rejected him with suspicion, suspecting the black division of the President Ford Committee sent out critical telegrams. The origins of the episode may never be known, but it is good for the country's political peace that we are not left wondering whether a last-minute Nixonian trick affected the result.

Election night was drainingly uncertain. But in an important sense the closeness of the result may have been a blessing for the country and even for Carter. He could well be subject to that most dangerous political fading, hubris. We have had two land-slides in this country lately. In 1964 and 1972, and we know too well how they may distort the winner's judgment. Carter will have a long time now to think about what it was that made his campaign run downhill, costing most of his lead. One hopes that Carter will follow the Churchillian formula: "a victory, magnanimity," and will look inside himself instead of blaming others. He has time to outgrow the bitterness, the short temper, the stridency that were evidently sensed by many voters.

Actually, the result was not quite so close as it seemed. Or, more accurately, the frequent pattern of close popular vote but easier Electoral College victory

Jimmy Carter's Victory. They Wanted a Change

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In the end, Jerry Ford's closing drive fell just short, and Jimmy Carter squeaked through to the victory most people had awarded him back in July—or even April. The country was ready for a change, and decided—however closely—to opt for that change, despite its misgivings about Carter.

The Democrats renewed their strong grip on Congress, making an even sweep of Senate seats with the Republicans and cementing into their House majority, probably on a long-term basis, the gains they had made in the Watergate election of 1974.

The majority party now bears full responsibility for the course of national affairs for the next four years controlling both branches of the federal government, three-fourths of the states and virtually all the major cities.

A Relief

That finding of responsibility is a relief to those who have known that, in Washington at least, it's been hard to take realistically of a "government" for the past four years. In truth, there was no set of officials with sufficient combined leverage and shared aspirations to move effectively against the inertial forces of bureaucracy, special interest and public lethargy.

Carter has that opportunity, but only if he is skillful in his exercise of leadership. He won the election as closely as John Kennedy won his. The danger would be that he mistook the voters' message and tried to govern in the style of Lyndon Johnson after his landslide.

It is not likely to make that error if he consults the election returns. While Carter can honestly claim to have won the Democratic nomination on his own—with the brilliantly conceived, high-risk strategy he concocted with his young advisers in Atlanta—he costumed the way to election on the strength of his party. The same established politicians, Washington officials and interest groups that were the targets of his scorn during the primaries provided the push that carried him—barely—across the finish line.

Shortsighted

It would be as shortsighted for Carter to ignore their contribution as it would have been for them to try to deny him his due in Madison Square Garden last July.

But Carter, for all his sensi-

tivity to the public mood, did not demonstrate in the general election campaign the capacity he will need as President to organize the diverse elements of that Democratic party into an effective governing coalition.

He was slow in reaching out for the help of those leaders; yet, it is obvious as anything else that he can govern in the next four years only by their willing acquiescence. And that spells a greater role for them in the strategies of the Carter administration than they were given in the Carter campaign.

As for the Republicans, their grief can be tempered. Gerald Ford clearly will be remembered now for the signal contribution he made to his inherited office by restoring a sense of decency, openness and human appeal to a badly sullied White House. Even had he been elected, it is unlikely he could have performed any greater service for the country.

Despite the fact that Republicans lost the one office that has given their minority party a sense of influence in national affairs, there is little reason for concern about the survival of the GOP.

In many respects, the respite from the responsibilities of government can be a healthy one for the Republicans. They were overdue for a change of generations in their national leadership. Gerald Ford was the last of the World War II veterans to rise to the top. He was also, in all likelihood, the last man personally linked to Richard Nixon that the Republicans will nominate for president.

New Leadership

The GOP now has an opportunity to seek new leadership among its younger figures. There are many able men in Congress who, freed from the responsibility of defending an administration with which they often disagreed, may now speak their own thoughts more freely.

There was an infusion of new conservative voices to the Senate from the West, and there are new progressive Republican governors like Jim Thompson in Delaware, joining such valuable holdovers as Bill Milliken of Michigan, Bob Ray of Iowa and Otis Bowen of Indiana.

The Republicans will rise again—just as surely as the South did last Tuesday.

McCarthy's Role

It will be one of the special blessings of the 1976 election if it marks the end of Eugene McCarthy's presence in U.S. politics. He played a great role in 1968, but he has since become a spoiled child who yawns literally to be a spoiler. Again, in terms of the country's political peace, imagine the feelings of millions today if he had succeeded in frustrating the popular will.

After the tension of the long night, there was a special wonder in the simplicity of Gerald Ford's concession. In this enormous country, with all its power and passion, political leadership can pass so gently. When Mrs. Ford read for her husband, "Dear Jimmy . . . may God bless you," there was a deep poignancy—as there was when Jimmy Carter, thinking he might lose, sang "We Shall Overcome."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters are given a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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'Bommarzo' Flops as Spine-Chiller

مكة في الأمل

— '97a — Stocks and Srs. High Low. Divs F, E 100s. High Low

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100	100	100	100

16	NaChem	40	23	78	28%
5	NaClyLn	1	1	5	7%
25	NaDiet	1	1	26	7%
2	NaDirt	40	1	27	27%
2	NaFuel	2.56	46	25	25%
24	NaFuel	0.23	1	26	

(Continued on Page 18)

NOV. 4, 1976

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. Nov. 4	WEDNESDAY HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 74, 75, 76	SHRS. OUTY. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	297 - 269	272.70	273.10 - 272.50	3	5.5	42.63 - 89.14 - 85.00c	9,549	1st sem. '76: nonconsol. net profit = 419 MF vs. 395 MF 1st sem. '75.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 279.50	322.50	321.50 - 279.50	18	4.7	9.94 - 13.27 - —	2,364	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERVAIS DAN.	Glass, food	736 - 490	499	508 - 506	—	5.1	102 - 28.28 - 24.39c	2,322	Group 1976 cash flow expected to exceed that of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Shipping air trans.	208 - 140.20	174	172 - 171	11	6.3	9.50 - 16.76 - 16.41	1,866	Subsidiary UTA. Sales 6 months '76 = 152 MF (+21.4% vs. 6 months '75).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	172 - 100	703	109.20 - 167.10	4	6.8	9.74 - 11.18 - 78.02c	1,472	S.F.E.D.T.P., subsidiary in Decauville port works.
Cie. Gl'e. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 235	243	244 - 243.58	12	7.1	29.70 - 27.60 - 26.66c	5,044	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) = 9,576 MF (+17.5%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 95	96.60	98.20 - 99.20	6	7.2	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,758	C.C.F. now listed on Brussels and Antwerp Stock Exchanges.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	347 - 85.70	101	101 - 100.20	9	6.4	8.62 - 6.77 - 10.34	4,828	As of June '76, C.I.C. Group's customer deposits exceeded FR. 40 billion.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 64	63.90	64 - 64	10	8.6	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,684	Deposits for the last 12-month period increased by 23%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	172 - 95	95.70	96 - 96	10	8.4	15.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	2,000	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) = 1,331,664,000 vs. 1,239,699,000 in '75.
EUROFRANCE	Holding	309 - 165	149.50	171.50 - 171	5	5.9	(non signific.) - 36.50	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 profit = 27 MF (+19.5%). Fr. 11 divid. to be proposed.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 315	246.50	349 - 347	12	5.1	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,495	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) = 219,887,000 Fr. (+30% vs. '75).
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153.50 - 89.10	91.90	97.10 - 99	3	10.2	41.65 - 64.21 - 34.00c	13,889	Sherry well, offshore Labrador, yielded oil and gas and condensate on test.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 165	163	163 - 165	6	3.1	— - — - 26.94c	7,522	Financial year: consol. turnover = 16,495 Fr. 50 dividend proposed.
IMETAL	Mining	124.70 - 76.18	94.50	94.50 - 94.50	39	7.5	7.39 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	1st sem. '76 consol. net profit = 65 MF compared with 19.4 MF for all '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	457 - 397	457.10	433 - 426	39	1.8	21.27 - — - 11.00c	2,157	'76 net dividend = Fr. 7.90 (vs. Fr. 7.20 in '75) payable as of Oct. 11.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	26.50 - 26.60	21.85	21.95 - 21.80	71	6.7	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	Last news from Banque Rothschild and Imetal show favorable prospects.
PECHELBRONN	Pola. fin.	88.10 - 68.50	68.50	68 - 69	6	8.8	11.77 - 4.32 - 10.76	7,825	84.4% of capital subscribed in bid for Steats Fabrikation de Chaux (Lyon).
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM	Chem. min.	119 - 77.10	76	77.20 - 77.10	—	6.6	14.50 - 25.59 - 4.20c	25,162	PUK takes water purification license to Sumitomo (Japan).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	409.80 - 193	196.90	199.90 - 195.30	4	5.1	71.84 - 28.24 - 54.71c	7,578	Sept. 30 meeting approved merger creating 852,284 new shares.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	127.50 - 70	71.20	72 - 72	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5,450	1st sem. '76: oil nonage refined (+4%); product sales (+5.6%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	725 - 538	558	551 - 551	18	2.7	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.18c	924	Fall-winter business indications are positive, conforming to expectations.
ROBECO	Investm. Corp.	327.78 - 310	340	346 - 346	—	2.2	(not relevant)	22,572	Interim dividend of DF1.40 (FFR14.45) payable as of October 22.
SKIS ROUSSIGNOL	Ski manufact.	1980 - 1680	1795	1752 - 1751	34	1.3	64.44 - 71.78 - 52.21c	266	Period April-June '76 consol. turnover (ex-taxes) = 56.14 MF (+29.2%).
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.)	Holding	284.90 - 195	200.10	201 - 200.76	5	8.8	55.76 - 54.00 - 38.60c	8,419	Expect 1976 net profit increase for 1976 (possible higher dividend).

1976 P/E calculated on '74 earnings; all others on '75.
 (b) Tax credit not included.
 C: Consolidated.

(a) P/E calculated on 74 earnings; all others on 75. (b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.

3 Europeans Said Subsidize Exports

Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—A panel set up by the European Communities to study the effects of the common external tariff on the economies of the member states has found that the common tariff has a "subsidizing" effect on exports from the member states. The panel, which was set up by the European Council in 1974, has been studying the effects of the common tariff on the economies of the member states since then.

nd Rises Budget Cut in U.K.

Joseph Collins
Nov. 4 (NYT).—The United Kingdom today announced that it had decided to raise the value-added tax (VAT) from 8 to 10 percent and to cut the budget by £1.5 billion over the next three years.

and was in demand on the exchange, particularly in Germany, on reports that the government was considering a budget cut of £1.5 billion over the next three years.

wants to borrow the \$3.5 billion of credit in the IMF.

ck market also perked the same speculation based on the meeting party legislators with the House of Commons.

the in the afternoon the pound's sensitivity the House of Commons of a "mini-budget."

specific seems to have on the meeting between the pound, "it was a step and think," said

and dropped to \$1.68 as the pound, "it was a step and think," said

near a quarter of the oil needs are being the North Sea. This was at a time when the on of Petroleum Ex-

output Gains
Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production rose in September from 1.1 percent in August, after a rise in August from 1.5 percent in July, according to the official figures.

Raise Capital
Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The German government today announced that it had decided to raise the value-added tax (VAT) from 8 to 10 percent and to cut the budget by £1.5 billion over the next three years.

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As Pace of Recovery Falters

Joint Action Needed on Ailing Economies

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—With the election out of the way, the time has come for the United States to join forces with other major nations to tackle international economic problems of overwhelming importance.

The most immediate of these, of course, is the slide in the British pound, the Italian lira and, to a lesser extent, the French franc, tell-tale symbols of pervasive economic malaise in those countries.

Specific action in the form of international rescue packages, will be taken soon on behalf of Britain and Italy through the International Monetary Fund loans.

France, whose troubles have been relegated to the back pages by the more dramatic happenings in Britain and Italy, for the moment has adequate resources of its own.

Those attending the meeting had agreed in broad terms that the export of Japanese goods to the area should be made more orderly, the spokesman said.

When a team from Keidanren was in Brussels last week, Common Market officials emphasized growing concern at the widening trade gap with the nine-nation community, which is likely to be over \$4.2 billion this year.

President Wares
The Keidanren president, Toshio Doko, warned on his return to Japan that there was the possibility of the EEC unilaterally imposing restrictions on Japanese goods.

Company Reports
Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars
Anderson Clayton
First Quarter 1976
Revenue 186.2
Profits 15.7
Per Share 1.55

Jobless Rate Up
By 5 Per Cent
In West Germany
Nuremberg, West Germany, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The number of people without a job in West Germany rose by around 5 per cent last month, and the total could again top 1 million this winter, the Federal Labor Office said today.

Official figures showed the number of unemployed in October was 943,700, almost 45,000 up from September.

Unemployment had fallen last month in the metal and electrical trades, showing that West Germany's economic upswing was continuing slowly but steadily, he said.

Expended Disclosure
A change, however, would be made by expanding the disclosure of litigation and regulatory action against individual officials

Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The German government today announced that it had decided to raise the value-added tax (VAT) from 8 to 10 percent and to cut the budget by £1.5 billion over the next three years.

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what a State Department official calls "a volatile and perilous" environment.

As serious as is the problem in the weakening economies of Britain, Italy and France, a fact of perhaps even greater significance is that the pace of economic recovery in the three largest free world economies—the United States, West Germany and Japan—is slowing down.

Real gross national product in the United States increased only about 4 per cent in the second and third quarters, after a 9-per-cent rate in the first quarter.

There is reason to believe that much of this problem has been man-made. Fear of inflation and out-size welfare statism

because of unemployment in Western European countries.

Mr. Doko earlier called on Japanese exporters to exercise self-restraint in dealings with the EEC, but his plea received a poor reception from industry spokesmen in Japan.

The steel and ball-bearing industries are the only ones now curbing their trade with Western Europe. Other industries said they had no plans along this line.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Japanese electronics industry said it made no definite commitments on its exports to Britain at talks here with a British delegation earlier this week.

Alien Car Sales
Increase in U.K.
LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Foreign cars are taking an increasingly large slice of the British car market, according to the latest statistics from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Market Closed
All stock exchanges and banks were closed Thursday in Italy for a national holiday.

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Wholesale Prices Rise By 0.6 Per Cent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Higher costs for automobiles, fuel and other industrial goods boosted U.S. wholesale prices by 0.6 per cent in October, marking the second consecutive big monthly increase, the government said today.

The rise was smaller than the 0.9-per-cent increase in September, but still was the third-sharpest monthly increase this year and by no means good news for the incoming Carter administration.

Only a decline in agricultural prices kept the wholesale price index from rising more sharply.

Economists are usually more concerned about price trends for industrial commodities as an indication of the underlying inflationary pressures in the economy, since they are less volatile than farm prices.

Farm prices were down 1.2 per cent in October after rising 1.5 per cent in September. They had declined in both July and August. Prices for processed foods and feeds also dropped in October, declining 0.7 per cent.

The wholesale price index stood at 165.2 in October, meaning that goods selling for \$100 at wholesale in 1967 now cost \$165.20. Wholesale price changes usually are reflected, after a lag, in consumer prices, although the linkage is not precise.

October's 0.6-per-cent increase, adjusted for seasonal factors, translates into an annual rate of 7.4 per cent. In absolute terms, wholesale prices rose 0.3 per cent last month.

For analyzing general price trends, economists use the seasonally adjusted figures. These figures eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude each year due to such things as weather patterns, supply cycles, model changeovers and seasonal dis-

1.4 higher at 34 3/4. Superior Oil 3 to 2 1/2. Kennecott Copper 1 1/8 to 28. Tropicals Products 1 7/8 to 28 1/4. Sears, Roebuck 2 1/8 to 69. U.S. Steel 1 1/8 to 43 1/8. and heavily traded Travelers 7 1/8 to 37 3/8.

Bally Manufacturing, which moved ahead 2 1/4 yesterday, climbed another 1 1/2 to 24. The slot machine maker said the effect of opening the East Coast to gambling could add 10 to 15 cents a share to its annual earnings.

S.S. Kresge, J.C. Penney, and P.W. Woolworth showed gains after reporting higher October sales.

Burroughs eased 3 1/8 to 89 1/4. Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amer index rose 1.48 to 99.99.

Soybean futures, much in demand by a mixed speculative element, advanced 15 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The strength and interest in soybeans strongly influenced a demand for other farm commodity futures. Soybean meal rose \$3.50 a ton and soybean oil was up more than 50 points, or 12 cents a pound. Corn gained 3 cents a bushel and oats and wheat were almost as much higher.

counts. The unadjusted data reflect actual monthly changes.

The latest price report indicated that inflationary pressures are still strong in the economy.

Most economists believe that inflation as measured by consumer prices will increase about 5 to 6 per cent this year. That would be a slight improvement from the 7-per-cent rate in 1975, but still would be high by historic standards.

The surge in industrial prices reflected increases in transportation equipment, especially the 1977-model cars and trucks. Most vehicles and other equipment rose in cost 3.6 per cent last month, the government said.

Sharp increases also were reported for most fuel products, including crude petroleum and natural gas. Prices also rose for lumber and wood products, rubber, machinery and metal products.

Especially significant for future trends was the 4-per-cent price increase for crude materials in October. Price movements for these materials, the first step in the price chain, usually signal broader trends several months in advance.

Wholesale prices of consumer goods—basically the prices paid by supermarkets—declined 0.4 per cent following an increase in September and three consecutive months of decline in the summer.

Over the past 12 months, wholesale prices have risen 3.5 per cent, the smallest 12-month increase since November, 1971, when they rose 3.3 per cent during a period of government controls.

Industrial prices have risen 6.6 per cent over the past year while farm prices were 5.4 per cent lower and processed foods and feeds were down 6.1 per cent.

Currency Trade
Standards Being
Prepared by Fed
NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Board is preparing detailed standards for bank management of foreign exchange activities, it was disclosed here today.

Rugh Conway, supervisory examiner for the board, said these standards are aimed at improving the accuracy and completeness of records in bank foreign exchange departments.

Speaking before a meeting of the American Bankers' Association, Mr. Conway emphasized that the standards are not aimed at correcting any immediate problems.

He said the purpose is to assure that banks continue to maintain the good policies and procedures which are now being followed.

The Federal Reserve Board said the standards will require detailed records of all transactions so that bank examiners can detect unusual risks in a bank's activities.

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Div. ops. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= 90.375 = Dfls. 0.86 net, 3.97 net, Amsterdam, November 2, 1976. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver
In the Matter of
American Bank & Trust Company
NOTICE
Pursuant to Section 626 of the
New York Banking Law

WHEREAS, on September 15, 1976, the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York took possession of the business and property of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, pursuant to Section 626 of the New York Banking Law, and appointed the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION as Receiver of the Bank, pursuant to Section 634 of the New York Banking Law, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, with its main office at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and branch offices in the State of New York, New Jersey and Illinois, to present such claims to the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as Receiver, and make proper proof thereof, by filing a proof of claim, on the required form, with:

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
as Receiver of American Bank & Trust Company
P.O. Box 100, Station
F.D.I.C. Station
New York, New York 10022.

Copies of the required form of proof of claim can be obtained upon written request from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver, at the address specified above, or, after November 15, 1976, at the office of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver, 30 Park Avenue, New York, New York. All written requests for the form of proof of claim must be received no later than February 28, 1977.

All claims must be presented, and proof thereof made, no later than March 31, 1977. No claim presented after such date can be accepted. Failure to timely present a claim and make proper proof thereof may result in waiver of the claim and forfeiture of the right to assert same.

All persons having claims for priority of payment shall make demand in writing for priority in the proof of their claims. Failure to so demand shall be deemed a waiver and abandonment of any right to such priority of payment.

Dated: October 28, 1976. FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
as Receiver of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
By: R. K. Hoffman, Liquidator-in-Charge.

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Head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

CH 20

Market Summary				European Gold Markets				U.S. Commodity Prices			
NYSE Most Active				Nov. 4, 1976				Nov. 4, 1976			
Nov. 4, 1976				London				NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1976			
(\$ m. closing prices)				Zurich				prices in primary markets as registered			
				Paris (12.5 tite)				later today in New York were:			
				U.S. dollars per ounce.				Commodity and meat			
								Thurs. Year ago			

November 4, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing intr-

amount needed to buy one pound.

Runway 9-03	10316	10274	BroadHail	494-87	77	70	Yoder's previous	1042	1042
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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The first part of the experiment consisted of a 10-min baseline period, followed by a 10-min training period, and a 10-min test period. The second part of the experiment consisted of a 10-min baseline period, followed by a 10-min training period, and a 10-min test period. The third part of the experiment consisted of a 10-min baseline period, followed by a 10-min training period, and a 10-min test period.

LIONEL S. 21st & 22nd. New Brunswick 9-80 103rd 102nd Broad Hgts.

6A-87	77	79	Yakovlevy Previous	104	22
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Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.						
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office.						
JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
General Manager Australia		Weserhütte, ein Unternehmen der Otto Wolff Gruppe.	Sydney, Australia	Not less than 35 yrs.; prof. engineering backg.; outstanding mgmt. ability & exp. (sales promotion & mktg.); Eng., Germ.	Eisenwerk Weserhütte, Mindener Str. 18-24, D. 4970 Bad Oeynhausen, Germany.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
General Manager	To be negotiated	Large chain of hotels.	Middle East	High prof. standing & considerable hotel mgmt. exp. both at home & abroad.	Box D-5,533, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
European Audit Coordinator		One of America's largest & strongest corp.	Genoa, Italy	University degree; accounting qualification; auditing exp.; English, Italian, French.	Edson Small Associates, 30 Square Marlow, B-1180 Brussels.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
European Internal Auditor	U.S. \$27,000	Fast expanding North American multinational Co.	Brussels	CA or CPA with North American audit exp.; 50% travel.	Simon Cooper, 8-Tel Int'l, Schiller Strasse 6, 6000 Frankfurt 63, Tel.: 41 01 91.	I.N.T. 28-10-76
International Investment Banking		Well-established Int'l merchant bank.	London	Int'l investment banker with over 5 yrs. exp. in all corp. finance & underwriting activities.	Box FT 427, c/o Harway House, 5 Clark's Place, London EC2N 4BJ.	Financial Times 28-10-76
International Manager Chemicals	Benefits, profit sharing	Int'l dept. of Chicago based manufacturer.	Chicago	Exp. in overseas sales of specialized chemicals & surfactants; Eng. + French or Spanish.	Box X-778, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 28-10-76
Marketing Europe	F.Fr. 8-10,000 per month	British manufacturing group.	Europe	Gen. Manager w. success. record of mktg. exp. & entrepreneurial flair; Eng., French, Germ. lang.	Conway & Company Ltd., 33 Bristol House, 67 Lower Sloane St., London SW1W 8DD.	I.N.T. 30-10-76
International Petroleum Consultants	Attractive	Arthur D. Little, one of the world's leading mgmt. consulting Co.	Europe or overseas	5 yrs. exp. in oil &/or petroleum ind.; English + French; 27-35 yrs.	V.P. Europe, Arthur D. Little, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6EY.	I.N.T. 30-10-76
Marketing Manager		Importante société int'l spécialisée en photographes et matériel de bureau.		Hme de Mldg, de 1er plan; connaissance de base gestion financière et stats; trll, français, néerlandais, anglais.	Ref. LS-991, Universal Media, Chaussée de La Hupe 122, 1050 Bruxelles.	Le Soir 30-10-76
Management Consultants	Attractive, above market level	Int'l management consulting Co. based in Continental Europe.		Successful record of achievement in similar role; Eng. or French + Span. or Ital.	Ref. B-5187, P.A., Avenue Louise 386, 1050 Bruxelles. Tel.: 648-65-55.	Le Soir 30-10-76
Commercial Director		German tool machinery industry.	Porto Alegre Brazil	Accounting, adm. & staff exp.; credit & tax politics; German, Portuguese + English.	Waben-Werke GmbH, Postfach 8725, 4000 Düsseldorf 1.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 30-10-76
International Marketing Manager	Five-figure package	Major subsidiary of highly successful engineering group.		Degree or professional qualif.; under 45 yrs.; extensive travel; Eng. - at least 1 foreign lang.	The Group Chief Executive, Box 2,859, The Economist, 25 St. James's St., London SW1 A1HG.	Economist 30-10-76
Responsable des ventes Export		Sport Loleir Diffusion.		Hme connaissance Europe, U.S.A., Canada; avoir déjà exercé fonct. similaires; fran., angl., all.	Daniel Menfrier, Sport Loisir Diffusion, 15 Ave. de Chambéry, 74000 Annecy, France.	L'Express 1-11-76
Marketing Manager	\$30,000 to \$60,000	Computing & photo composition field.	West Germany	Sales background in: Engineering Systems, Tech. Public., Micro publishing & admin.; Eng., Germ.	Box D.5.530, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.N.T. 2-11-76
International Banker	Open	European Bank.	New York	Exp. Banker in Far East customer relations: English, Japanese & Spanish languages.	P.O. Box 1,077, New York.	Wall Street Journal 2-11-76

Another club lead would apparently point to a suit that would subject West to an unusual triple squeeze on the count. If he throws a suit card, South would play the same suit to develop a ninth trick. Therefore, South would have to throw a card. Then South could cash rounds of diamonds and spade, and playing West's guaranteed ninth trick.

NBA Roundup

Rockets Outslug and Outscore Celtics

Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Rockets needed the rebounding and defense to win the second game of the season. They were having as much trouble as Houston in their last 13 meetings, but two losses, however, were not enough.

Being pounded by Cowens and guard Charlie Scott. In that game, Celtics coach Tom Heinsohn was ejected from the court and the Rockets pulled off an upset.

Last night was worse for the Celtics. Bopping around guards Murphy and Mike Newlin, the Rockets came back from 17 points down to stun Boston, 117-111, in overtime.

Boston completely dominated the game until, with eight minutes left in the third quarter, a shooting match between Murphy

and Boston forward Sidney Wicks intensified into a fist fight.

Murphy, a powerful 5-9 guard, attacked the 6-9 Wicks, who out-

weighs the smaller man by 60

pounds, and repeatedly hit him

in the face and throat as he

wrestled the bigger player to the

court.

Wicks suffered a cut nose and

received a stitches while missing

most of the third quarter.

"Calvin Murphy has a big-man

complex," Wicks said later, "but

that's cool. He doesn't think the

big men will come after him, but

he will learn one of these days. I've just got one thing to say to him. Watch out," Murphy said. Wicks caused the fight.

Houston trailed, 66-64, when

Murphy was assessed two personal

fouls and Wicks took for the fight.

But then Newlin took control of

the game and scored 17 of his

35 total points in the fourth

quarter and five-minute overtime

period.

"It was crazy. I just felt pos-

sessed. Like I wasn't even think-

ing, just throwing myself around

and going wild," Newlin said.

Rudy Tomjanovich, 20-footer

with 1.7 seconds left in regulation

pulled the Rockets into their first

tie of the game at 105-105, and that's

the way the fourth quarter ended

after each team took one poor

shot apiece.

Besides his second loss in two

nights, Heinsohn had a court

order to worry about.

During halftime, a Harris

County Sheriff's deputy served

the coach, Cowens, Scott and Cel-

tics' president Red Auerbach with

summonses to appear in a Houston

court in 30 days for a hearing

regarding the Feb. 11 incident.

The summons, sent on the

Celtics on their first trip back

to Houston since the Feb. 11

game, resulted from a \$1-million

damage suit filed by Rockets' fan

James Bates.

Bates, 34, claimed in the suit

that earlier this year that

"Cowens and Celtics teammate

Charlie Scott... proceeded col-

lectively to physically beat

(Bates) to the state of incapaci-

ty."

"How ridiculous is this?" Hein-

sohn said after the game.

Nuggets 119, Knicks 110

At Denver, guard David Thomp-

son, the American Basketball

Association's rookie of the year

a year ago, returned to his old

form with a 34-point per-

formance that lifted the Nuggets

to 119-110 victory over the

New York Knicks.

The 6-5 Thompson, who had

difficulty adjusting this season to

a shift from forward to guard,

scored 10 of his points in the

first quarter as the Nuggets, now

leading the NBA's Midwest

Division with a 5-0 record, out-

scored New York 37-22.

Kings 126, Sonics 106

At Kansas City, former ABA

players Ron Boone, Jim Bakus

and Brian Taylor combined for

87 points to lead the Kings to a

126-106 victory over Seattle.

Boone led the Kings with 28

points while backup center Bakus

had 23 and 9 rebounds and

Taylor scored 18 points. Fred

Brown paced Seattle with 16

points while Mike Green had

10 rebounds.

Pacers 113, Spurs 97

At Indianapolis, center Dan

Roundfield topped five players in

double figures with 24 points as

Indiana rolled to its fourth

straight victory, 113-97, over San

Antonio.

The Pacers trailed only once

at 4-2 and widened their advan-

tage after each quarter. Veteran

Freddie Lewis added 18 points to

the Indiana attack and Will

Jones contributed 17. Billy Knight,

returning after missing four

games with a sprained ankle,

scored 14 points in less than

two periods of action and Steve

Green scored 11.

Nets 100, Braves 96

At Utica, John Williamson

scored 36 points and led a 29-

point third-period outburst which

paced the New York Nets to a

100-96 victory over Buffalo.

The victory snapped a three-

game losing streak by the Nets

and extended the Braves losing

streak to four games. Williamson

scored eight points during the

third-period drive as the Nets

broke away from a 46-46 half-

time tie to take a 75-66 lead at

the end of the third period.

Bullets 117, Bucks 105

At Landover, Md., Elvin Hayes

scored 31 points and Len Robin-

son 24 to help Washington snap

a three-game losing streak with

a 117-105 victory over Milwaukee.

Hayes had 17 and Robinson 15

points in the first half as Wash-

ington took a 63-62 lead and was

never headed. Hayes led all re-

bouncers with 14 and had 5

blocked shots.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	3	2	.600	
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	1 1/2
N. Y. Knicks	4	1	.800	
N. Y. Nets	3	3	.500	2
Buffalo	2	4	.333	2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	6	0	1.000	
Eastern	4	2	.667	1 1/2
New Orleans	4	2	.667	
Washington	3	3	.500	1 1/2
San Antonio	2	6	.250	4 1/2
Atlanta	2	6	.250	4 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	5	0	1.000	
Indiana	4	1	.800	
Kansas City	4	2	.667	1 1/2
Chicago	3	3	.500	
Detroit	2	5	.286	4 1/2
Milwaukee	2	5	.286	4 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	4	1	.800	
Golden State	3	2	.600	1 1/2
Los Angeles	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Seattle	3	4	.429	2
Phoenix	1	4	.200	3

Wednesday's Games

Indiana 113, San Antonio 97 (Round-
field 24, Lewis 18; Gervin 19, O'Neal 17).
N. Y. Nets 100, Buffalo 96 (William-
son 36, Bakus 30; Smith 21, Shumate 15).
Denver 118, N. Y. Knicks 110 (Thomp-
son 36, Isiah 18; Frazier 27, Shelton 17).
Washington 117, Milwaukee 105 (Hayes 31, Robinson 24; Restani 22, Winters 16).
Kansas City 126, Seattle 106 (Boone 28, Taylor 18; Brown 15, Wilkerson 12; Poljan 12).
Houston 111, Boston 111 (Newman 25, Murphy 20; Kew 22, Corbett 24).

Battling for Talent

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The newest battle for talented athletes is a fight for tennis stars.

"They are trying to put us out of business," Mike Davies, executive director of World Championship Tennis, said yesterday after

hearing of plans for an enlarged 70-tournament men's Grand Prix circuit that would have prize money of more than \$7 million.

"It is war," Davies said.

The WCT, which last week announced plans for a \$2.5-million circuit, has operated the first four months of the year and the Grand Prix previously ran during the last eight months.

But now the Grand Prix competition will begin in Sydney, Dec. 29, and have 35 tournaments in 10 countries during the first six months.

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New Baseball Auction

Bidding for Major-League Muscle

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—After a century of hiding behind their money clips, baseball's club owners must stand up to be counted at the first auction of liberated major-league muscle. Counted by the fans.

Disenchanted fans always have blamed the players or the managers for a team's demise, sometimes when the owner was the real culprit. But there seldom was tangible evidence to indict the owner. The owner didn't strike out with the bases loaded. The owner didn't leave a pitcher in too long. But now tangible evidence will be available.

The owners can be scrutinized in a new box score-free agents drafted, free agents seriously negotiated with, free agents signed, dollars invested. Nowhere will the new box score be inspected as closely as it will in New York where—judging by their banking habits—George Steinbrenner of the Yankees will be spending money with both hands, while Donald Grant of the Mets is trying to save money with both hands.

Possible Moves

Of the 15 most celebrated free agents, here is one man's opinion of which team each will join:

Don Gullett (11-3 won-lost record, 3.00 earned-run average)—The Dodgers would enjoy using an ex-Red pitcher to challenge the Reds, especially the only left-hander available. The Dodgers haven't had an exceptional left-hander since Sandy Koufax retired.

Doyle Alexander (13-9, 3.36)—He wants to go where he will be in the starting rotation. The Padres could accommodate him.

Wayne Garland (20-7, 2.88)—He keeps raving about his minor league manager, Joe Alphonso, who is the Giants' new manager.

Rollie Fingers (13-11, 20 saves)—The Red Sox paid \$1 million to the A's for him but the commissioner nullified the deal.

Bill Campbell (17-5, 20 saves)—The Cardinals keep saying they will bid high for a right-handed relief pitcher.

Gene Tenace (.249 batting average, 23 homers, 66 runs batted in)—He's the only catcher available and the Royals need a catcher, especially a catcher who hits home runs. With him, the Royals could win the World Series.

Don Baylor (.247, 15 homers, 68 runs batted in)—The Indians need a cleanup hitter and a left fielder.

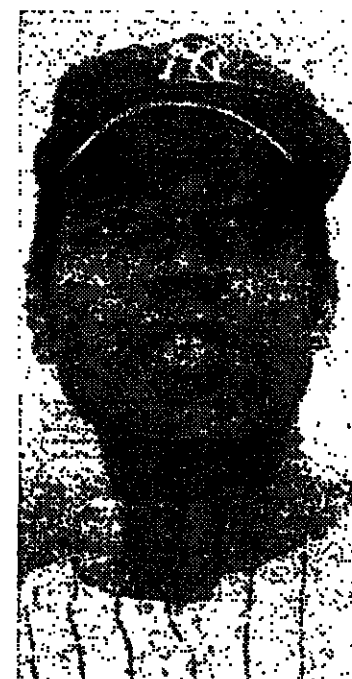
Baseball's Comeback Award Is Given to Ellis of Yankees

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Dock Ellis, whose pitching days were believed by some experts to be near an end when he left the Pittsburgh Pirates for the New York Yankees, was voted yesterday the American League's comeback player of the year by the United Press International.

Ellis, acquired as a virtual throw-in when the Yankees got second baseman Willie Randolph from the Pirates last winter, was the honor by 9 of the 25 UPI baseball correspondents who participated in the annual post-season survey.

Lon Piniella of the Yankees was second with four votes, followed by Minnie Miñoso of the Chicago White Sox with three. Amos Otis of the Kansas City Royals and Wayne Garland of the Baltimore Orioles, with two each, and Nolan Ryan of the California Angels, Bill Campbell of the Minnesota Twins, Greg Wetzel of the Yankees, Ray Pese of the Cleveland Indians and Ron Leflore of the Detroit Tigers with one each.

Ellis had an 8-9 won-lost record and a 3.79 earned-run average for the Pirates in 1975 and was suspended at one point in the season by the team manager. He went to the Yankees along with Randolph in the deal that sent pitcher Doc Mutsch to the Pirates. With the Yankees, he



Dock Ellis

compiled a 17-8 record and a 3.18 earned-run average in 212 innings. It was Ellis' best season in the majors since he compiled a 19-9 mark for the Pirates in 1971.

NHL Canadiens Top North Stars

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Nov. 4 (UPI)—The champion Montreal Canadiens fought a tight battle last night for two periods, then scored three goals in the last period to beat the Minnesota North Stars, 3-2.

"We've got to keep winning the close games this year," said Montreal coach Scotty Bowman. There was some doubt in the minds of fans how close the game really was. The Canadiens took an early lead on Pete Mahovlich's tip-in of Larry Robinson's power-play point shot at 4:12 of the first period. Minnesota tied it on Bill Hogaboam's rebound goal at 10:52. Next the Canadiens scored on Steve Shutt's 13th goal of the season with 1:05 remaining in the first period. The game could conceivably be called close in the second period when just one goal was scored—by Minnesota. Dean Telfous jammed his sixth goal beneath Montreal goalie Ken Dryden's pads with just 16 seconds left in the period.

Rangers 6, Canucks 1
At Vancouver, rookie Don Murdoch scored two goals to take over the National Hockey League lead, with the second—his 14th of the season—coming on a penalty shot to lead the New York Rangers to an easy 6-1 victory over the Canucks.

R

Observer

Hey, Ruble!

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Leo Tolstoy is tired of writing for kopecks. He wants the big rubles.

"So you think you're ready for the big rubles, Leo," says his agent.

Leo Tolstoy says he wants it all. The \$50,000-advance, the 1,275,000-ruble paperback sale, the big movie deal, the television sale.

"Such talk is music to my heart," says his agent. "Go home and write me a few hundred words describing your novel."

Leo Tolstoy goes home and writes 350,000 words. His agent cannot write through it. "Leo, Leo," he groans. "All this talk about Napoleon in somebody's parlor and I can't even keep the names straight. Go home and write letters to John Kennedy and Norman Mailer and Philip Roth and ask them to give you some punchy sales lines for the jacket, and maybe I can find a sucker."

Leo Tolstoy writes letters of 100,000 words each to Galbraith, Mailer and Roth. They are all answered. Tolstoy is now a best seller. Tolstoy writes the condensation. It runs to 575,000 words.

"Let's skip the condensation, Leo, and go right to the movie," says his agent. "Once you have written the movie, you can do the condensation of the film and then work backward to the full novel."

At home, Leo Tolstoy writes a great movie. It is 37 hours, not including intermissions for meals. "Leo," says his agent, "nobody is going to buy a 37-hour movie, a 575,000-word condensation, or a full-length novel that takes a 100,000-word letter to describe."

2000-word condensation, or a full-length novel that takes a 100,000-word letter to describe."

Leo Tolstoy is depressed. He sees the big rubles eluding him.

"However," says the agent, "if you write the soundtrack music for the movie, it will create a terrific audience, which will then demand that the rest of the movie be made, which will create a huge demand for the condensation of the original novel, which will make everybody want more and have the publishers begging to write the full-length best-selling novel."

Leo Tolstoy goes home and sits down at the piano. After having a lot of fun learning to play "Chopsticks," he realizes he cannot write music.

"In that case, Leo," says his agent, "do the comic book first." Leo Tolstoy goes home and does the comic book. It is thicker than the Manhattan telephone directory and is very poorly drawn.

"Leo," says his agent, "I don't suppose you could make the bubble gum?"

"Bubble gum?" says Leo Tolstoy.

"The 'War and Peace bubble gum,'" says his agent. "It would create a demand for the 'War and Peace comic book,' which would trigger demand for the 'War and Peace sound-track record,' which would set up demand for the film, which would create demand for the condensation of the book on which the film is based, which will create demand for this best seller you want to write."

Leo Tolstoy admits to an inadequacy. He cannot make bubble gum.

"We'll go all the way to the end to start and work backward. Go home and make me a 'War and Peace T-shirt.'"

Leo Tolstoy sits at home sewing. He sews for days. The T-shirt already covers 14 acres.

"Sometimes," thinks Leo Tolstoy, "the future doesn't seem to be my glass of tea." He goes with the idea of chucking it all and looking for the big rubles in the garment trade.

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (UPI)—He is tall, lean, balding, with a friendly smile, and he looks every bit like Robert Redford. He is Donald J. Trump, the 34-year-old son of a real estate developer.

He is the son of a real estate developer, the one who built the Trump Plaza in Atlantic City, the one who built the Trump Tower in New York City.

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Donald J. Trump.

Trump, who lives in a three-bedroom penthouse apartment in Manhattan, is the son of a real estate developer.

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apartment building, on East 64th Street.

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The organization, which is

made up of 60 partnerships and corporations, also owns apartment buildings in Washington, D.C., Maryland and Virginia.

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PEOPLE: Washington Hostess

Hired for TV 'Who's Who'

Barbara Howard, Washington hostess, party girl, writer and wit, has been hired by CBS News to be one of three regular stars of a new prime-time news series. The weekly program will be called "Who's Who" and will accompany John Sharnik, vice-president of the news division, on his weekly notes on people "well-known and unknown, who's doing, who's making their way in the world." The other stars, Dana Fisher and Charles Kuralt.

Dickinson (N.D.) State College honored its most famous daughter the other day by dedicating the new Dorothy Siskin Stadium.

The veteran Broadway actress who starred in "Life With Father," which was co-written by her late husband, the actor Howard Lindsay, was born in Dickinson 73 years ago. Her father, Dr. Victor Siskin, settled in the town soon after it was established, and she grew up there. As part of the festivities in the dedication of Siskin Stadium, she appeared there in her one-woman show, "A Lovely Light," and attended a student performance of "Life With Father."

Michelle Palmer, 12, of Indianapolis, Ind., has become a member of the International Order of the Rainbow. Perhaps her membership and that of 5,000 other youths is in doubt.

Officials of the national group, which is affiliated with the Masons, first expelled Iowa's 136 Rainbow assemblies, then charged their minds and suspended them. The reason: an "unwritten law" banning blacks.

Miss Palmer's mother is black, her father white. National officials are blaming the slandering on the Indiana chapter's failure to follow the correct nomination procedure.